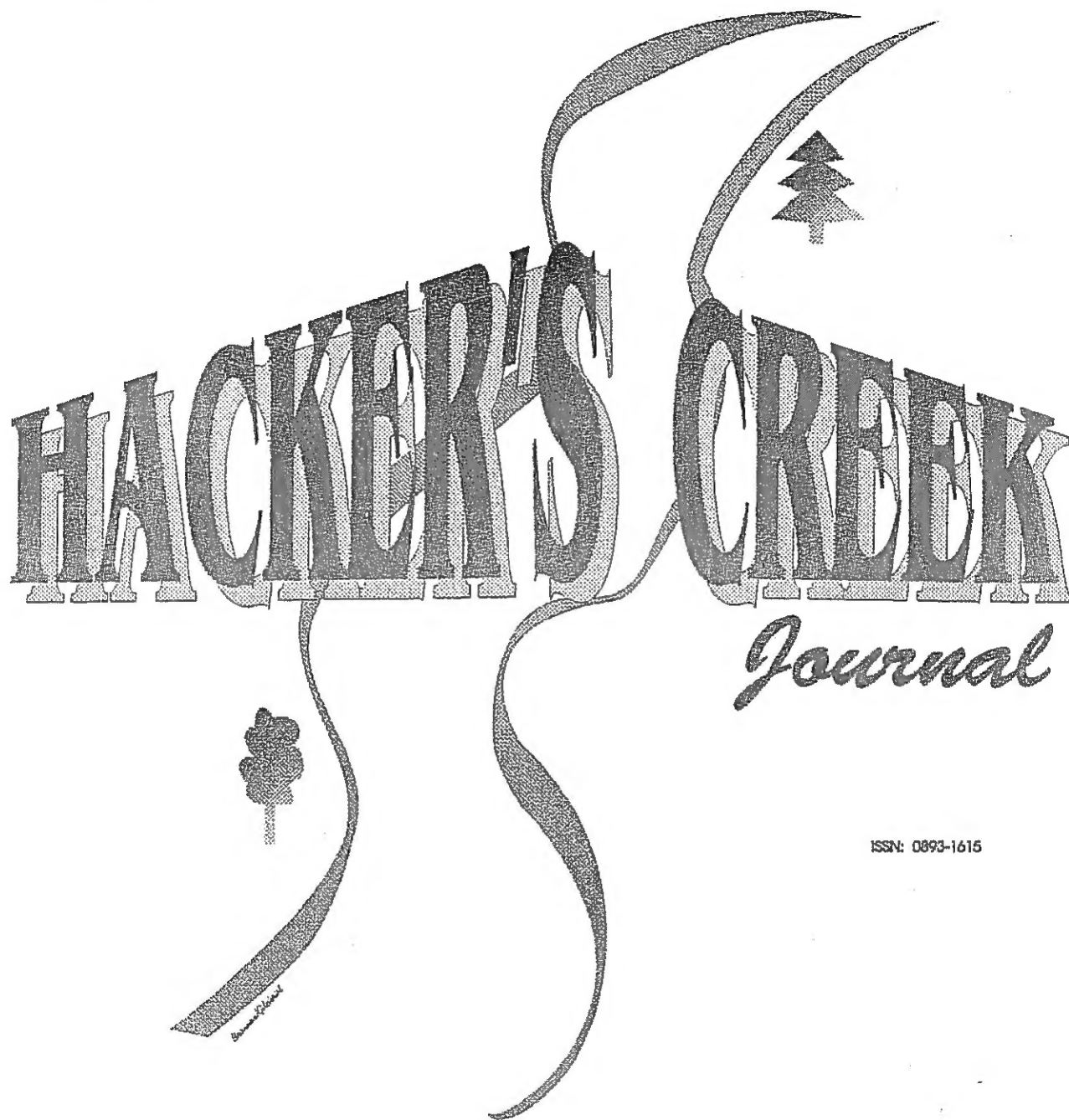


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An Historical & Genealogical Society of Central West Virginia
Organized in 1982

MEMBERSHIP:

"Membership shall be open to anyone who has an interest in the history and/or genealogy of the Central West Virginia area. . ." This includes, particularly, Lewis, Harrison, Doddridge, Upshur, Braxton, Gilmer, Webster, Calhoun and Clay counties. In Oct. 1994 we have 714 members from 44 states. Membership dues begin October 1 and are effective through September 30 of the following year.

\$20.00 for a single or family membership (entitled to one copy of each quarterly) *HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL*.

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ANNUAL GATHERING: THE ANNUAL MEETING OF IS HELD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST OF EACH YEAR. COME AND JOIN US AND LEARN ABOUT THE PIONEERS. BRING YOUR GENELOGICAL MATERIALS, PICTURES, AND MEMENTOS AND SPEND



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*jots
from
joy*

Dear Friends

Two down and one to go! That's THE phrase around the library these days. We've been going from one major event to the next. First it was the gathering! What a success! The hot, muggy weather didn't seem to deter the enthusiasm of the one hundred and seventy-some registered participants, about thirty young folks, and at least that many more guests. Then it was the Stonewall Jackson Heritage Arts and Crafts Jubilee at Jackson's Mill 4-H Conference Center, the boyhood home of General Jackson. This event brought more than 60,000 visitors streaming by our front door to shop and buy at the fair-like event held each year on Labor Day weekend. HCPD joined with the East Lewis Lions Club to operate three concessions in the Historic Area. We baked bread and cornbread from grist ground at Blaker's Mill which was recently relocated at Jackson's Mill. We sold over 2000 bottles of ol' fashioned sarsaparilla (yup, that's the correct way to spell "sassparilly"); and, in our book concession we sold HCPD pubs, consigned books by West Virginians or about West Virginians, and bags of stoneground cornmeal and whole wheat. The event was profitable for HCPD and well-worth the time and effort of all who helped.

"...one to go" is the statewide genealogy and history conference, Mining Your History: A West Virginia Homecoming. It will be October 13-14 at the Cultural Center in Charleston. A tremendous slate of speakers, vendors of genealogical and historical material, and a Saturday evening program of some of the state's finest heritage musicians should make it a weekend to remember. Two HCPD members, Keith and Connie Street, will be among the presenters; and, for the second year, HCPD will present the Pioneer Award to an individual who has made major contributions to genealogy and history in West Virginia.

Yes, the library has been a busy place; but, it's our activities and involvement, together with the fine library we continue to accumulate and our contact with you via the Journal and "Up the Creek" that makes HCPD one of the fastest growing and best genealogical and historical societies in the nation.

Our plans for the upcoming winter months are many and varied. We'll continue the fundraising campaign for our new addition. We will get our own computer bulletin board service (BBS) up and running. We will start collecting 500-word family histories and other stories for a family heritage type book like those published in many counties in West Virginia. We will begin to organize a genealogy workshop (topic to be announced) to be held in the spring. Most of all, we will continue to help you find the roots in YOUR family tree.

If you plan to visit the library this fall and winter, please keep in mind that we will be closed Thanksgiving Day but will be open the rest of that weekend. We will close on December 21 for Christmas and reopen on January 2. Should you find that this is the ONLY time you can get to the library, please call or contact up prior to December 20 and make an appointment for someone to meet you. Thanksgiving and Christmas bring to mind another fact of winter - snow. We strive to be open our regularly scheduled hours but, sometime the fluffy white stuff interferes. If there's an ice storm or heavy snow, please call the library or me before venturing out. The library number is (304) 269-7091. My home phone is (304) 269-9789.

Take care and have a Happy Thanksgiving.

Jay



LIBRARY DEDICATION - AUGUST 12, 1995

CHAT WITH CHARLIE



Dear Cousins:

Fall has arrived! We are finally finding the time to get organized and we are making plans for 1996. By the time you receive this Journal, we will have presented a proposal to RC&D for an addition to the side of the library to house all of our court records. The West Virginia Mining Your History Conference will be over, and, next year's agenda for the Mining Your History Foundation will be in the works.

HCPD worked closely with other genealogical and historical societies in West Virginia and with the State Archives to organize the Mining Your History Foundation to network all genealogy and history societies in the state and to help the State Archives. Previous to this time there was no means for societies in the state to know about activities and publications of other societies. We hope this will correct this.

HCPD has joined the MYH Foundation as a society member. One of the benefits of society membership is that it allows members of our society to join MYH at a \$2.00 discount; it also entitled us to receive a copy of the MYH quarterly newsletter, Mountain Views, for our library. I hope you will consider joining this worthwhile group. Dues in MYH Foundation are \$20 for an individual and \$25 for a family (HCPD members will be \$18 and \$23 respectively.) Mail dues to:

Membership Chairperson
Mining Your History Foundation
Archives and History
The Cultural Center
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

I also request that you think about becoming a life member in HCPD. You can designate your life membership to go into the endowment fund to help pay our operating costs for the library or you may specify that you would like for it to be credited to the building fund for our future expansion.

Don't forget to mark August 8-11, 1996, on your calendar for next year's gathering. Remember - now is not too early to make your motel reservations.

I would again like to thank all of our volunteers for the many hours they put in to keep our library going. Raymond and Bonnie Ware of Alabama and Charles and May White of Maine spent most of the summer with us and helped in a many of ways. A special thanks to them!

In closing, I would like to say that we here in Lewis County hope that all of our cousins out in the big world have a safe and happy holiday season. We hope to see some of you over the winter.

RAP WITH RAYDOME



Dear Friends,

Our HCPD year is drawing to a close, leaving memories of our Annual Gathering to savor until we meet again in August of 1995.

Since all of you received agendas for the conference and will find accounts of business meetings elsewhere in this issue I will confine my remarks to reminiscences about our four days together.

We prayed for some cooler days - maybe a drop in humidity - but the weatherman gave us the hot, humid and hazy days that had plagued us in July and early August. We decided to just ignore the heat and get on with the program.

By Wednesday evening the tent was all set, the port-o-lets were in place and our spirits were high. Thursday morning we volunteers appeared early to prepare for a noon opening. We should have predicted that a group of enthusiastic members would be waiting to register, tour the library, greet old friends and meet newcomers, start to research and get settled. That evening we had a picnic dinner at the pavilion at Jackson's Mill Center - what else can you say about hot dogs, hamburgers and beans - but we needed the exercise when we walked through the woods to the site of the Council Circle.

We watched with interest as the *Keeper of the Flame*, John Hyre kindled our council fire and explained the traditions attached to the ritual. We sang, listened to Indian lore and learned about 4-H and its history. Under the direction of Bigfoot John Randolph we were divided into four tribes and sat under our totem. Former 5-H ers reveled in the nostalgia of the evening while newcomers viewed the "goings-on" with interest and some trepidation. It became evident that some of the tricks and jokes were going to be directed at a few gullible souls. Sure enough, Chuck Gilchrist was the goat of an old chestnut of a comic routine, and I ended the evening with a sore iliac from trying to spell my tribal name Seneca with my derriere, and with a wet seat from sitting on an icy towel, thanks to Joy and Jane and their dastardly connivances.

Friday was a busy day. By 8:30 A.M. we were in business. Seminars and research filled the day, with a box lunch delivered to the tent a welcome interruption. Unfortunately the weather was so miserable that the historic tour was shortened so the passengers could recover by dinnertime.

After dinner at Mt. Vernon Hall at the Mill the evening session started with wonderful performances by the Central Connection Cloggers and the Senior Citizens Cloggers. A roll call of states and of pioneer families represented was conducted. At that point it was discovered that our speaker had not arrived, so the evening ended on an informal note.

Saturday was another activity - filled day. There was an early seminar which was followed by the annual business meeting. After another pleasant lunch in the tent we welcomed county and community leaders to help us with the formal dedication of our new library.

Our annual banquet was held at Mt. Vernon Dining Hall. Mr. Melvin Wine, former champion fiddler, brought some of his friend to entertain us during dinner. We all enjoyed his old-time country and blue grass music. Our keynote speaker was Joy Gilchrist, co-founder and now executive director. She spoke of the past events which brought immigrants to our area and of our dreams of the future.

Sunday morning we concluded our conference by visiting the chapel at Jackson's Mill. The service was led by Gen. Joe Bartlett who was assisted by other HCPD members. The simple service was beautiful and moving. When the Gordons sang old hymns as only they can sing them I didn't know whether it was perspiration or tears I was wiping away - probably both!

As I look back on the conference I can see some things that should make us all proud but of course there were things that should have been done better. We managed under a new physical set-up which did show signs of strains at times, but we coped with the problems as they arose, and hopefully we learned how to avoid them next time.

The most important memories I will hold with me until next year are of the people I met. There were the old friends we look forward to seeing at least once each year, and the new friends who were with us for what we hope will be the first of many times.

I cannot close without saying that we spoke of those of you who can't manage to join us each year, and of those who aren't able to travel long distances any more - you weren't forgotten we thought of you, pored over old pictures and wished you were with us!

God Bless

Raydine Teixeira



HCPD LIBRARY DEDICATION

RIBBON CUTTING - AUGUST 12, 1995

From the Secretary's Desk
 Thirteenth Annual Gathering
 Hacker's Creek Pioneer
 Descendants

August 12, 1995



10:00 AM, August 12, 1995. Charles Gilchrist, president of the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants called the annual business meeting to order.

The Secretary's report published in Volume 12, Issue 2 was approved as published.

Acting Treasurer, Bob McWhorter, explained the financial report included in the registration packet. He told of the financial stability of the organization and made a motion to accept this report and file it for audit. Member Okey Corley seconded and the motion carried.

Jr. Past President Maurice Allman presented a proposal to adjust the membership dues from \$20.00 to \$25.00. In asking for this adjustment he explained the obligations of the organization and how we have grown since it began in the home of Charles and Joy Gilchrist in Ohio to a meeting at the Broad Run Baptist Church. The Louis Bennett Library, the moving into the Weston Colored School just a short 2 years ago and to our present building. The help of the dedicated volunteers, our obligation to our members. The leasing of copiers, providing access to computers, fax machine. How we acquired the 150 volumes of Deed books from the Lewis County Commission. It was pointed out that all the hours given to H.C.P.D. by Joy, her wages only amount to about \$2.00 per hour. A motion was made by Glenn Gambie and seconded by Bob McWhorter to adjust the membership dues to \$25.00 beginning October 1, 1995 the new fiscal year. Those renewals received prior to October 1 will be at the present fee.

Member Anna Rose Bowers made a motion to establish a children's section of historic books. Motion approved. It was also suggested that playground be established but several objected due to the high cost of insurance we would have to purchase to protect ourselves in case of an injury.

Mr. Bowers suggested that a chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution be formed by H.C.P.D. for the male members. President Gilchrist informed Mr. Bowers he could sponsor a chapter.

Howard Bonnett spoke of his admiration and appreciation of all the publications and work that has been done by Joy and the volunteers of the library.

Chuck spoke of the "MINING YOUR HISTORY" conferences, and what H.C.P.D. means in the State of West Virginia. He also told of the search for a Library, the purchase lease agreement with the Lewis County Commission, The Weston Colored School building and its' occupants. The future of H.C.P.D., the construction of a building on the site of this meeting. The endowment fund, what it has meant to us and the fact that when we had only 300 members we had 26 life members, and now have 800 members and 30 life members. The moving of the Mary Conrad Cabin to Jackson's Mill and the construction of the Mountain State building, the cooperation we receive from the Mill personal. The volunteers who make all this happen at the H.C.P.D. Library.

Bob McWhorter discussed the budget for the coming fiscal year. A question and answer period was available to those who had questions. This budget reflects the increase in dues and

the hiring of additional help for Joy and an increase in her salary. This organization has become a large non-profit group.

President Charles Gilchrist appointed Jane Crider as Chairman of the Children's Committee as part of H.C.P.D.

Member Ed Allman made a motion that we adjourn until the next annual gathering to be held August 9, 10, 11, 1996. Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted



Eva Newlon *Secretary.*

FULL CIRCLE

Diane J. Clikeman-Miller

In Loving Memory of Grandma Mabel Alice Crowley Stauffer

1985

Today I walked on hallowed ground
Where once my Grandma played
And, as I walked, I sensed her there...
So, for a while, I stayed..

I stood beneath majestic trees
Where once a grand house stood
And pictured her as she once was
At play here in the wood.

In mind I saw a little girl
Trudge through the trees to school
Through springtime rain and winter
snows
To learn the golden rule.

I felt a oneness there with her
This child I never knew
She lived nearly a century
Once I was like her, too.

I left the woods and traveled on
To where my Grandma prayed

The simple church no longer stands
Yet reverently I stayed.

I sensed the worship in my past
Of ancestors now gone
My memories eye watched as they knelt
In prayer and joined in song.

Here are my roots and what I am
Was formed by those who were
They cleared the land, built home and
church
Good people, just like her.

Today I stood on hallowed ground
Then journeyed on my way
From the little country churchyard
That hold that girl who played.

The paths she walked, my feet have
touched
Where once she knelt, I prayed...
And where she lies, I too, will lie
Full circle will be made.

FOLK CURES

ASAFETIDA -pressed into cake form it was placed in a small cloth bag to keep away all kinds of diseases. Many school children used to wear it suspended from their necks. It is used medically to stimulate the intestinal and respiratory systems.



Not many years before the Civil War there was a change in attitudes on the part of many toward the mentally ill. Among those who helped foster a more humane form of housing and

treatment was Dorothea Dix and Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride. The new outlook was soon accompanied by a surge in the construction of institutions in many of the states, and Virginia participated in this by authorizing new facilities, bringing the legislated centers to three in number by 1858. Those at Williamsburg and Staunton were older than the third asylum established at Weston, a new hospital designated under the authority of the old Dominion not only to serve the state's insane but also to relieve some of the friction and constantly growing political differences between those to the east of the mountains and those to the west. The proposed "Lunatic Asylum West of the Alleghany Mountains" would be the first public institution of any size in transmontane Virginia.

Under the guidance of a board of directors, the plans of Baltimore architect Richard Snowden Andrews were accepted, and work was soon begun on what was intended to be one of the largest and most attractive stone buildings in the United States, work that would continue for more than twenty years. The influx of State funds, a grand building program, skilled labor and a greatly increased market proved a boon to the small community of Weston; economic progress allowed substantial growth in numbers and the quality of life in the area.

For decades before the Civil War there was a building of political tensions between the sections of Virginia separated by the Appalachians. Much of the outward manifestation of the controversy was in the form of requests for additional western representation in government and better internal development. The State had not undertaken the location of any wholly owned and operated institutions west of the mountains, and many must have wondered if there was a fair return on the tax dollar. Pressure from the people of the northwest had been expressed in the desire to have a new hospital for the insane built in the interior, for those at Williamsburg and Staunton were distant and crowded. Finally, on Mar 22, 1858, the legislature passed "an act authorizing the establishment of the Trans-Alleghany lunatic asylum."

The enabling legislation provided for the appointment of three commissioners--one from the Shenandoah Valley and two from east of the Blue Ridge--to select a suitable site west of the mountains. Sutton in Braxton County, Fayetteville in Fayette County, and Weston in Lewis County were visited. The latter received the most favorable report and acceptance by the Governor. A Board of nine directors from the Weston area was constituted as a corporate body over "The Lunatic Asylum West of the Alleghany Mountains." With an initial appropriation of \$25,000 they purchased 269 acres of land and commenced to hire an architect and begin a building.

Representatives of the directors visited several hospitals in other states. The group had plans for a building drawn up by Baltimore architect Richard Snowden Andrews, and the entire project was submitted (as required by the enabling act) to physicians who had charge of similar institutions. The latter task was assigned to Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, one of the leading personalities of his day in the theories and practices of treating the mentally ill, and Dr. Francis T. Stribling of the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia at Staunton. These gentlemen conferred and made many suggestions which were incorporated into the plans and specifications.

By the late 1850's, the physical plant for the housing of the insane was not seen as just a building where the patients could be kept under roof. It was designed for the optimum number of 250. Unlike those places constructed more for the purposes of security and safety, this establishment was to foster the best known concepts of curing the patient. Following the "Kirkbride Plan," the asylum was located in a rural area far away from cities. Patients would be housed among strangers only, discouraged from seeing anyone they knew and loved.

The architect chosen to design the asylum was Richard Snowden Andrews. Born in Washington, D.C., and educated at Georgetown University, he began his practice during the

1850's in Baltimore, where he designed schools and churches. During the Civil War, he served with the Confederate Army.

The first report of the architect, submitted late in 1859, showed great progress in the gathering of materials and preparation of the site. A quarry at Mt. Clare in nearby Harrison County supplied a fine blue sandstone, special equipment was assembled to allow workmen to proceed in a structured manner, artisans were hired for the demanding tasks, and convict labor was brought in for the unskilled jobs. The logistics of construction taxed those in charge; they had to have items brought in from fairly distant railheads, along wagon roads and up the nearby West Fork River. Bricks for interior walls were burned on the site, as sand and clay were easily procured in the vicinity.

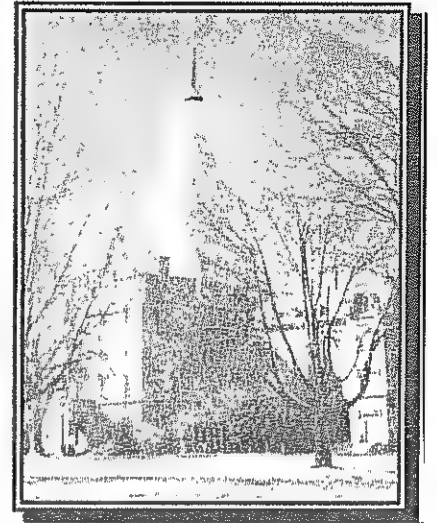
By June 28, 1861, the southern one-story wing was under roof, and walls for the connecting three-story section had been begun when the strife of war brought an end to the project as far as Virginia was concerned. An ordinance of that date called for all work to be suspended and the remaining moneys to be returned to the treasury. About \$98,000 had been expended and some \$27,000 was on deposit at the Exchange bank of Virginia at Weston. The pro-Union reorganized government of Virginia was set up at Wheeling on July 1, 1861, however; and, on July 2, a delegation removed the funds to Wheeling, out of the clutches of the secessionist State administration. When the new State of West Virginia was constituted, building was continued, but the name of the institution was changed to the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane.

It was not until late in 1864 that a portion of the hospital was opened to house patients. By the autumn of 1867 there were 45 persons in the south wing, and many of the State's insane who were being maintained at Virginia's institution at Staunton were finally transferred to Weston in that year. But it was the early 1880's before the main building was completed; by that time additional brick structures housing special functions were already on the grounds. The State seemed unable to provide the space needed for all its mentally ill, and a second hospital was started at Spencer in 1890. What had been ideally designed for 250 patients would hold several times that number for extended periods.

During the early construction stages, the influx of money, men and material had an immediate and beneficial effect (for the most part) on Weston and Lewis County. From a small county-seat community which served surrounding farms, the town grew to a center of activity involved in the financing and building of an institution on a scale not before witnessed in the area. Skilled workers, to cut, haul, and place stone; burn and lay brick, do the carpentry work, and saw the lumber, were brought in. The infant timber industry received a great stimulus, and local farmers had a new outlet for cash goods. The professional and common workers at the hospital added to the population and at the same time spurred growth in the number and variety of service-related personnel.

From the beginning, the hospital was largely self-sufficient. They raised their own vegetables on the hospital's farms and maintained a dairy herd. The barn was a well maintained building, with running water. A coal mine nearby supplied fuel for heat, and there was a reservoir for water. All of the patients' clothing, curtains, and fabrics were made at Weston, as well as fine quality mattresses and most of the institutional furniture, thus fulfilling the 19th-century ideal that institutions be self-sustaining and that mental patients learn a trade.

West Virginia Hospital for the Insane had a name change about 1913 to Weston State Hospital, but its functioning as the state's primary mental institution did not change. Overcrowding, a developing attitude that treatment should be directed more to maintenance than to the attempt to rehabilitate, and a continual lack of funds plagued the hospital for many years. New buildings filled as soon as they were completed. New facilities, however, have not married the original main facility.



INTERPRETATIONS OF FORT SETBERT

Continued from Vol. XIII, Issue 3

by Ruth Ritter

continuing with Mr. Lough's account

"Mrs. Hawes¹ was rescued by her brother-in-law, Matthew Patton, Mr. Patton took his cattle to market at Pittsburg (sic) (first Ft. Duquesne, later Ft. Pitt), and the dealer to whom he sold them told him an Indian tribe near there had a red-headed woman among them. Mr. Patton suspected this might be his wife's sister, and had the dealer arrange to have her come into his store, where he secreted her behind the counter and covered her with furs. The Indians began a search for her and entered the store, and as in searching for her brother, threw off part of the covering hides. Thoroughness not being characteristic of Indian habits they ceased in their searches before uncovering the fugitives. That night Mr. Patton, accompanied by Mrs. Hawes, left Pittsburg secretly and traveled until daylight, when he hid her in the thick top of a fallen tree. That day she heard a party of Indians in search for her at the root of the tree. Night came and Mr. Patton rejoined her they traveled again. After that he provided her other clothes instead of her Indian apparel, and they traveled by day until their return.

Mrs. Hawes had been with Indians five years² and had traveled to the Great Lakes and over much of the prairies of the middle west. She often spoke of the fine country she had traversed and said if she were a man she would not stay in Virginia.³

¹ Sarah Hawes gr-gr-gr-grandmother of the writer, Ruth Ritter.

² Augusta County Records show settlement of Henry Hawes' (Horse, Haas) estate in 1764, and mention Sarah Hawes as now married to Robert Davis (Chalkley: Vol. III, p. 84). Some traditions say that she was with the Indians 3 1/2 years, others say 5 years. If married by 1764 it was probably 5 years.

³ Another tradition is that she said she had been where there were beautiful and large bodies of water.

Returned captives stated that they were treated with great hospitality and kindness, according to the Indian's ideas of these virtues and every effort was made to render them contented and willing to remain. Sometimes in the evening around the camp fire Killbuck would cut notches of square corners of a stick and have them to count these, telling them each notch represented a paleface killed or captured at a certain place. This was probably done to impress them with the superiority of the Indians over the white people. He remonstrated with Mrs. Hawes for declining to eat horse flesh, reminding her that the horse was a much more cleanly animal than the hog."

There is another tradition regarding the rescue of Sarah Dyer Hawes, handed down among some of the descendants of James Dyer. It is that James Dyer learned where the Indians, with whom his sister was captive, were camping, and waited near a spring where she came for water. He arranged to meet her after dark, and had two horses secreted in the woods. With these horses to ride they returned to Virginia without being overtaken by the Indians.

There is a possibility that James Dyer could have been with Matthew Patton on his trip to sell cattle at Fort Pitt, and that both of them had a part in her rescue.

Sarah

Dyer Hawes brought back with her on her return from captivity a beautiful, carved

It is a handsome specimen of fine Indian carving.

Indian spoon. It is about eight inches long, and looks like an ordinary tablespoon, except that the bowl is more shallow and larger. The handle has little bend to it, and has a hook or phlange, at the top whereby the Indians could fasten it to something in moving from place to place. It is made of buffalo horn and is almost transparent. It is very smooth, scraped with great care, and has a kind of shell design carved on the back of the bowl of the spoon. It is a handsome specimen of fine Indian carving.

Sarah Dyer Hawes had a daughter, Hannah Hawes, (born circa 1755) who was very young at the time of the capture. She was either with relatives near present Dayton, Virginia, at the time of the massacre, (that is a tradition handed down) or she was with the group of women and children who escaped from Fort Seybert to a Fort on Beaver Creek, and later to another near present Dayton, Virginia.⁴ Hannah did not recognize her mother when she returned from captivity several years later. She feared her at first, but is said to have recognized her later. Sarah Hawes became very brown from her exposure in the out door life with the Indians.

There are further traditions concerning the captives and their experiences with the Indians. Hannah Dyer Keister is supposed to have hidden with two small children, one an infant, among large rocks about 200 yards from the fort at the time of the massacre. This might bear out the story, told by one authority, that those close in the fort broke and ran when they found they were being led to massacre. The place where Hannah Keister hid is called Galloping Run today. The boulders are huge, and several people could be secreted among them easily.⁵

Among the things which were taken from the fort by the Indians was an old iron pot, holding fully half a bushel, filled with gold and silver coins. Mrs. Mallow (probably the wife of Michael Mallow) was taken captive and the Indians killed her crying baby near Greenawalt's Gap by placing its head in the boughs of a sapling, and letting the tree fly back.

Mrs. Mallow returned after six years, bringing with her a child born in captivity. She told that the heavy weight of the kettle filled with coins impeded the progress of the Indians so much after they left Fort Seybert that a stout pole was run through the handle and two Indians disappeared with it. In about two hours they returned without it. Some think that the treasure is still buried in the mountains, as

⁴Margaret Dyer, widow of William, is supposed to have been with this group- Morton, Oren F., *Centennial History of Alleghany County, Virginia*, 1923, p. 196,

⁵Traditions from Mary S. Keister (1936).

the Indians did not go through that country again.⁶

It is further known that Mrs. Seybert, the wife of Jacob Seybert, was massacred and all of their children, Nicholas being the oldest⁷ were carried into captivity.

There were two other sons and three daughters of Jacob Seybert. Pendleton County, West Virginia⁸ records disclose the will of Nicholas Seybert, who was never married. He requested that his estate be divided into five parts. These parts were to go to the children of his brothers, George and Henry, and to the children of his sisters, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Margaret. His nephew, Jacob Seybert, was his executor, and witnesses were Jacob Havner (Hevener) Adam Havnor, and Adam Stephenson. The story goes that two daughters and the three sons were captured.

After a year or more with the Indians Nicholas Seybert arranged for the escape of his brothers and sisters. He had become a trusty with the Indians, and was allowed to carry on fur trading with the French. One evening when a wagon load of furs was taken out of camp he put his brothers and sisters in the bottom of the wagon, piling furs on top of them. As the wagon was driven away he remained at camp, manifesting surprise when the Indians discovered they were gone. He pretended to be as disturbed as the Indians. That same night he made his escape.⁹

From 1768 to the early years of the Revolutionary War Nicholas Seybert owned a Tavern, or Inn, at Fredericktown, Maryland. He went into the Revolutionary Army from Maryland, was a Lieutenant, but dropped out.

What happened to some of the other captives is still not known, and the

⁶Traditions by Hugh Conrad, formerly of Fort Seybert, printed in the "Pendleton Times," Franklin, WV 1 April 1927.

⁷Chalkley: Vol. III, p. 494, refers to Augusta County Deed Book 16, p. 184, which calls Nicholas Seybert eldest son, and heir-at-law, of Jacob Seybert, deceased.

⁸Will Book 3, p. 238, 10 Aug. 1812 - proved 5 Apr. 1813.

⁹Information (1936) from Seybert Beverage, Monterey, Va.

names of the other massacred victims are still missing.

James Dyer, after his return, became very active in the affairs of Augusta, later Rockingham, and finally Pendleton County. He held county office in all three counties.

Hannah Hawes lived to be more than ninety-five years of age. She was first married to George Cowger, of Hampshire County, and second to Jacob Trumbo of Brock's Gap, Rockingham County. She had children in both marriages.

There is a well grounded tradition that she rode horseback across Shenandoah Mountain at ninety-six years of age to visit her Cowger children. Her son, Jacob Trumbo, wrote from Brock's Gap, Rockingham County, Virginia to his half-brother, Matthias Trumbo at Dayton, LaSalle County, Illinois 26 July 1851 as follows:

*"Mother is still living and has good health but is dropping off in fleach weary fast. She has become quite poor. She still lives in her house but we keep some one with her _____ to waite on her. I think that she will end her dayes in her house. She has been thinking of going to Cowgers but the distance and road is so bad that she had better Stay at home. Her mind is good for a person 95 and upwards of years."*¹⁰

There is another tradition about the return from captivity of some one whose name is not known.

About the time of the Fort Seybert (Sibert) Massacre, a little girl of four years was captured and carried away by the Indians. Early one June morning about sixteen years later some captives were returned by the Indians. Messages had gone out that the prisoners would be brought to a designated place and settlers having relatives or friends, who they supposed were with the Indians, were to be there very early in the morning to get them. The captives were formed in line and the "word" was to get the one you were seeking.

A mother came to a young officer and said, "Sixteen years ago they stole my

little girl just four years old. If she is living she must be in that group. I just know she is, but she is dressed like an Indian and has their paint on her cheeks. How will I find her?"

The officer hesitated, and then asked whether there had been a favorite lullaby which had hushed her to sleep as a child. He told her to sing it if there was. The mother sang the first stanza in an anxious, trembling voice. The officer said "Control Yourself. Sing it in your natural voice"

The woman began to sing the next stanza and a tall and stately *Indian lady* rushed to her, threw her arms around her, and exclaimed, *Mother!*

This young woman was not among the captives, and it was apparent that the Indians thought she would not be recognized. They hoped to keep her, thinking she was too small when captured to remember about it.¹¹

Returning to the Fort Seybert and Upper Tract Massacres, news of these disasters was echoed and reechoed very quickly.

On 4th of May 1758 Washington wrote to the President of the Council, John Blair, (acting governor of Virginia from January to June 1758) as follows:

*"The enclosed letter from Capt. Waggener will inform your Honor of a very unfortunate affair. From the best accounts I have yet been able to get there are about 60 person killed and missing. Immediately upon receiving this Intelligence I sent out a Detachment of the Regiment and some Indians that were equipped for war, in hopes of their being able to intercept the Enemy in the retreat. I was fearful of this stroke, but had not time enough to avert it. *** I wrote thus far and was going to send off an Express with this melancholy account when I received advice that the Particulars relative*

¹⁰ This letter is in possession of Miss Maud Green of Dayton, Illinois. Miss Green is a granddaughter of Hannah Hawes' son, Jacob Trumbo, Jr.

¹¹ Tradition from S. Key Dickinson of Charleston, West Va. It is as it was told to his father, Demetrius Dickinson, of Barbour County, W. Va., when Mr. Demetrius Dickinson was visiting relatives in Pendleton County in Sept. 1883.

to those Murders had been transmitted from Augusta to you Honor."¹²

On 5th of May 1858 the "Virginia Gazette," published at Williamsburg, Virginia, carried a brief account of the burning of two forts and killing a number of people "The Indians lately took and burnt two forts where were stationed one of our ranging companies, forty of whom were killed and scalped and Lieut. Dunlap and 19 missing".¹⁴

On 8th of May 1858, Rev. Samuel Davies preached, by invitation, to the militia of Hanover County in Virginia at a general muster. This was with a view to the raising of a company for Capt. Samuel Meredith.

It was a stirring sermon, patently influenced by the recent massacres; "In short, our frontiers have been drenched with the blood of our fellow-subjects through the length of a thousand miles, and new wounds are still opening. We, in these inland parts of the country, are as yet unmolested, through the unmerited mercy of Heaven. But let us only glance a thought to the western extremity of our body politic and what melancholy scenes open to our view! Now perhaps while I am speaking, now while you are secure and unmolested, our fellow subjects there may be feeling the calamities I am now describing. Now, perhaps, the savage shouts and war whoops of Indians, and the screams and groans of some butchered family may be mingling their horrors and circulating their tremendous echoes through the wilderness of rocks and mountains."¹⁵

Similarly, Fisher Ames, in his speech on the western posts said; "I can fancy that I listen to the yells of savage vengeance and the shrieks of torture.

¹²Ford, W.C. *Writings of Washington*, Vol. II, p. 16.

¹³The report of Capt. Waggener, and the report sent to John Blair from Augusta County, should contain valuable information. An effort was made by correspondence in April, 1937, to locate them in the Library of Congress and Virginia State Library. It is hoped that they may be located at some future date.

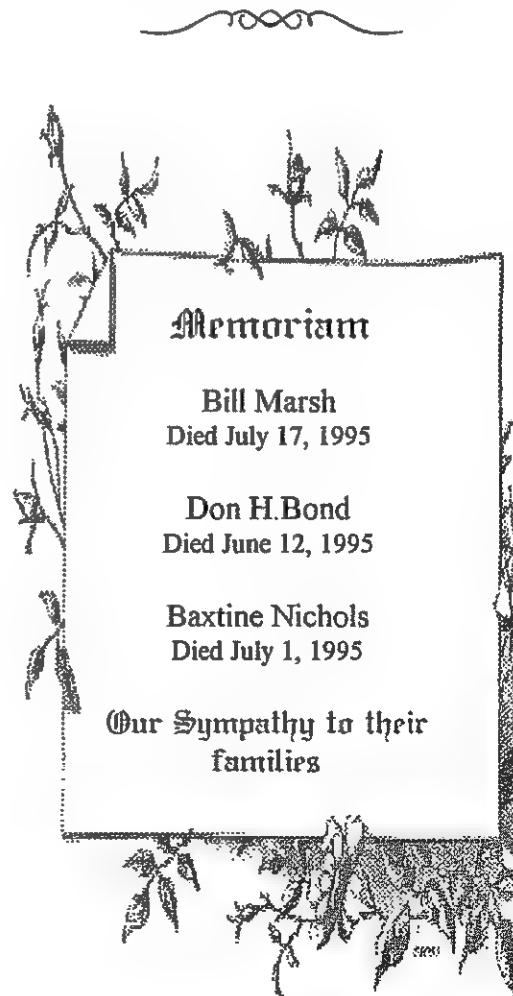
¹⁴Withers: op. cit. p. 87.

¹⁵Campbell, Charles, *History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia* 1860) pp. 498-99.

Already they seem to sign in the western wind; already they mingle with every echo from the mountains".

In June 1758 the Virginia soldiers marched west, now on the offensive, to meet the French, and tradition is that the Indians were not seen again, on the war path, at least, in the South Fork and South Branch Valleys.

In the unmolested ways of living in those valleys today it is difficult to realize the havoc played by the massacres in 1758. Those little settlements were deeply affected by the losses and changes in their communities. In retrospect attempts are made to reconstruct the scent. Every previously unknown fact or tradition enriches and adds to the whole story. They aid also in understanding the hardships of the back settlers of Virginia. *The End*



COBURN

My paternal grandmother was Georgia LuAnne Coburn. She descends from the Coburn who was part of the William Penn's group in 1684. The same is true for my maternal grandfather, a Davis, who shares my thanks to Rev. William Davis of 1684 arrival but not with the earlier Penn group. His absorption into that Wm. Penn's lot was later in the year.

Note: this work not "proofed" Fred Randolph, Townsend, Montana

THOMAS COBURN d. 1698; married **ELIZABETH ?**; d. 6 Mar. 1688. He came from Berkshire, England in 1684 with William Penn, Philadelphia, PA.

children: William Joseph Thomas Cicely Ann Martha Mary

WILLIAM m. 1685 **MARY BAKER**, Chester, PA

children: James b. ca 1690; d. 1749

William and possibly others

JAMES m. wife unknown

children: Jonathan John Samuel Judith Mary Sarah Jacob Isaac
(All children except Jonathan migrated to N. Carolina after their father's death)

JONATHAN m. **CATHERINE ?**, fathered James b. 2 Dec. 1746; d. 17 Sep. 1822. Jonathan and Catherine settled in Preston Co., (W)V and any other children remained East of the Mountains.

JAMES b. 2 Dec. 1746; d. 17 Sep. 1822 m. **SARAH TRADER** b. 10 Sept. 1756; d. 1 Oct. 1843. Sarah was d/o Arthur and Sarah Trader

Child of James and Sarah:

4th: **ARTHUR** b. 30 Nov. 1785 m. **JANE PATTON** b. ca 1784; Arthur died suddenly while in a field.

Children of Arthur and Jane:

1st: **JAMES P.** b. 6 Jan. 1807; d. 2 Oct. 1880; m. **MARY MENEAR**
3rd: **ISAAC W.** m. **CATHERINE MANEAR**

Child of Isaac and Catherine: (See p. 862, *Preston County History*)

WILLIAM SILLAS COBURN b. 20 Dec. 1835; d. 11 Jul. 1926; m. 27 Jan. 1858 **MARY ADELINE MASON** b. 24 May 1836; d. 30 Aug. 1984.

Children of William and Mary:

ALBERT GALATON b. 10 Jan. 1859
LURA LESTA (HAYES) b. 21 Jul 1861; d. 20 May 1885
JOHN FLETCHER b. 24 May 1863; d. 16 Feb. 1938
GEORGIA LUANNA b. 17 Aug. 1866
BENJAMIN WALTER GIBSON b. 8 May 1870

WILLIAM REGER FAMILY

By Charles H. Reger of Narbeth, PA
"Weston Independent," April 14, 1948

The story of the William Reger family, which moved from Rush Run in Lewis County to Laurel Lick in 1878 where they lived and fought their way through difficulties and hardships pertinent to the time and environment in which they lived. Their story is typical of how most families in similar circumstances lived or existed at that time and which many now refer to a "the good old days." In passing, the writer notes that "the present generation of youngsters has but little, if any, conception of the primitive conditions that existed in the rural communities of that time."

WE MOVE TO LAUREL LICK

In 1878 we moved to Laurel Lick and rented the "Eddie" Swisher place, a small farm quite near the Methodist church and schoolhouse. We lived in a good-sized, two story log house and had not been in it long before we began hearing rumors that the place was haunted. Stories that a headless man on a horse had been seen tearing through the cornfield, adjacent to the house, and that when investigation was made, there was no sign of tracks or of any of the corn being broken down; also that a door leading from the end of the porch to the dining room and kitchen had been seen to open and close without anyone touching it or passing through. Anyway, these rumors were persistent enough that youngsters passing at night would hurry by and cast furtive glances behind to see that they were not being followed.

Stories that a headless man had been seen tearing through the cornfield.

It was while living here that father came in one morning and reported that a litter of pigs had arrived at the barn which was on the other side of the creek from the house. Of course, I was for going over to see them right away, but on account of sudden rise in the creek, I was ordered to wait until someone could go with me. I was too curious to wait and later stole out and attempted to cross the creek on my own. Somehow I missed the usual stepping stone and fell down and the current started me slowly down stream. Of course I yelled with all my might and, fortunately, a girl Cordelia McLaughlin, who was staying with us temporarily, heard me and came to the rescue. I had been washed down stream a good ways to a bend in the creek where I was pushed out near the bank and was able to catch hold of some willows and held on until I was pulled out. Although this now seems to be somewhat of a joke, it might well have been the end of the road for me!

Another event that gave us much amusement, and it might well have been the same litter of pigs that was involved, was when my father came home one evening without his whiskers. He always wore a full beard of which he was very proud and none of us younger children had ever seen him without it. He wasn't particularly handsome without it as he had contracted smallpox while in the army which left his face rough and badly scarred. He had most of us guessing as to who it was but one of the younger children, who were much excited about the pigs, climbed upon his lap and told him about the bunch of little pigs we had over in the

barn. This was the only time that I remember ever seeing him without his beard.



We lived on the "Edie" Swisher place probably about two years and after we became established and acquainted in the community, father bought a small farm at the head of one of the branches of Laurel Lick from "Uncle Jack" Boram, who was one of the better class farmers in the neighborhood. Laurel Lick Run was a small creek running from the Stone Coal Divide at Noah Taylor's farm, a distance of about three miles and emptied into Hacker's Creek below Berlin. It was only a small stream and dried up in the summer time except for a few water holes and places that were fed by springs. There were three or four branches running back into the hills, of which this was one, on which two or three families were located.

Our farm adjoined that of Frank Boram and in order to get out on the main road we had to pass through his property. There was no house on the land we purchased so we went to work and, with the help of neighbors, built a fairly comfortable log house, chicken house and shed for the horse and cow, and probably a pig pen.

Frank Boram, our nearest neighbor, also had a large family and these were about the only people we would see from week to week except on Sundays when we would go to church and Sunday school. After we were established in our new home, I remember a Sunday afternoon our parents were away and the Boram children came to spend the afternoon with us. It seems the chicken house had just been completed and as it was not yet occupied, we got the idea that it should be dedicated.

*He and his wife smoked
clay and corn cob pipes.*

I do not recall the order of the service, but Brother Tom, being the oldest, was the preacher. He put a board across the upper roost for a pulpit and was supposed to be delivering the sermon when one end of the board slipped and he dropped through, falling across one of the lower roosts, and winded himself so completely that the service was broken up in confusion, much to the delight of the younger children.

We lived here some two or three years, when by some arrangement, the farm turned back to Mr. Boram and in the next move father acquired a little over one hundred acres off the upper end of the Oliver Waggoner farm further up on Laurel Lick and at the head of another branch of the creek. This was likewise shut off to itself and the outlet was through the Waggoner farm when it was necessary to leave the place.

Mr. Waggoner had no boys but did have two girls slightly older than I. He was quite a squirrel and rabbit hunter and he and his wife smoked clay and cob pipes which was a novelty for us children as our parents did not use tobacco in any form. It was not unusual for women to smoke pipes in those days though it was not a general practice.

They were good neighbors, rather inclined to take things easy and, as they had no boys, he would sometimes hire one of my brothers or me to help him out at times when he needed some help. He didn't handle much cash and if he paid us as much as twenty-five cents a day it was "big business" to us. I think the first money I ever earned was in this way and the thrill of having real money in my pocket would be hard to describe.

Being a hunter he owned one of those long-barreled muzzle loading squirrel rifles which was the admiration of us boys. After we had become acquainted and had worked for him a few times, he loaned me the rifle to go hunting by myself. This was a big thing in my young life but having had no experience, I didn't bag much game. I mention this particularly for the reason that father, though having grown up on the farm and served three years in the army, seemed to have a dislike for firearms and I never saw him use a gun or pistol at any time and am also positive that he never used one.

There was an old one-story log house on this farm with a big open fire place and no conveniences whatever. They built a lean-to along the lower side which was used for a kitchen and dining room and, being a long affair, the other end was used for a bedroom. Later we built an addition (frame) on the end of the old house which was ceiled with real lumber and we were quite proud of it. We called it the "new house." It also had a fireplace and was used on special occasions.

The farm was unimproved, and father had to start by grubbing out the underbrush and chopping down the large saplings and trees in the forest to make room for the spring crops. This he did in the winter time, weather permitting, and as soon as school was out, about the first of March we children had to pile up the small brush that we could handle so

It was a common expression or joke that the man should be allowed to swear when plowing "new-ground"!

they could be burned. Father helped with the larger ones and it was fun when they were all piled up and we could fire them and watch them go up in smoke. Sometime we would have some of the neighbors to stand by to help prevent forest fires which would, and sometimes did, destroy much valuable timber.

Next came the log rolling. Father had felled all the trees he could and cut them into ten or twelve lengths. The neighbors would come in and pile the logs in heaps of six or eight or more, after which they were set on fire and burned. Much good timber was destroyed in this way but the crops were the most important and there was no market or particular use for the timber at that time. Sometimes a choice tree or two were left standing for future use; also, if there were so many large trees that father didn't have time to cut them all down, they were "ringed" which caused them to die immediately so their shade wouldn't interfere with the growing crops. After the brush, trees and logs were disposed of there were still a lot of leaves, small sticks and debris covering the ground and - you guessed it - it was the children's job to rake them together in piles and burn them before plowing could be done.

This was what we called "new-ground", and being full of roots and stumps could only be plowed with a shovel plow which was pulled by one horse. This was hard on the horse as the plow would often catch under a root that would not break and the plow was stopped so suddenly that the horse would be jerked back and the plowman was doubled over the plow handles. It was a common expression, or joke, that the man should be allowed to swear when plowing "new-ground."



To be continued...

"Weston Independent" 14 April 1948.

MEMBERSHIP DUES INCREASES

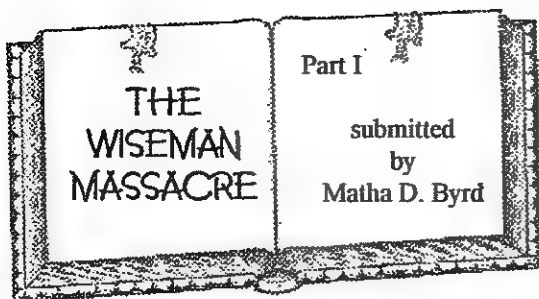
The executive board of the HCPD have found it necessary to increase the membership dues to \$25.00 per year, per family, effective October 1, 1995.

**Membership year: Oct. 1 - Sept. 30.
Dues must be paid for 1996 to receive
Volume XIV, Issue 1**

Log on to the West Virginia Culture and History Library

A toll free WV Library Commission Dataline Network will give your access to most of the public schools, universities and even the WV Culture and History Library. Information can be obtained from Dennie Loudermilk at 800-642-9021 in WV or at 304-558-2044.

The mailing address is:
West Virginia Library Commission
Cultural Center
Charleston WV 25305



The following articles and charts tell the story of the massacre of the Henson Wiseman family. Although there aren't any of his descendants in this area, there are many distant cousins still in the surrounding counties, such as Harrison, Taylor, Lewis, Gilmer, Wood & Marion Counties, to name a few. There are Henson Wiseman descendants still in Nebraska. The articles are presented (as one article states), not to cast aspersions on the

Indian races, but to show what some of our ancestors endured in settling this land.

One article was evidently written by Emory Scott West, s/o Sylvester "Bub" and Hannah Retta Wiseman West. His uncle was (GF) George Frank Wiseman, brother of Hannah. Hannah & George were children of Benjamin B & Dorcas Moon Wiseman.

The Wiseman research is still ongoing, but a vast amount information has been collected, over the years, by Lucy Wiseman, her sister Bonnie. & sister-in-law. Mrs. Kenneth Wiseman, Matha D. Byrd, Kenneth Rowan. & Diana Fallensen. Lucy and her co-workers on this family, located the old Wiseman homestead on Lost Run of Taylor County, near Pruntytown. The old log house is still standing and is still a home to the Stevens family. On a hill above the old home place is a family graveyard where George and Ealon (Carder) Wiseman and some of their children are buried.

Thomas & Elizabeth (Anderson) Wiseman moved westward at some unknown date and died in Fabler Township, Marion Co., MO sometime in the mid 1800's.

Articles are from the Nebraska State Historical Society

PASSING OF A PIONEER
Henson Wiseman's Long and Eventful Life is Ended
FAMILY IS MASSACRED
He is Said to Have Meted Out Retribution to the Red Skins on Sight

"TRIBUNE" Wynot, Nebr. 2/29/12

Henson Wiseman was born in November, 1817, in Harrison county, West Virginia, and died at his home in Cedar county, February 19, 1912, being in the 95th year of his age.

In 1838 he was married at Parkerburg, West Virginia, to Anna Cross. In 1839 he emigrated westward with his wife to Burlington, Iowa, where he remained several years, afterward moving to Des Moines, where he worked at his trade as carpenter.

In 1856 he removed from Des Moines to Sioux City, Iowa, following his trade again. He is credited with roofing the first house in Sioux City, which he covered with shingles. In 1857 he removed from Sioux City to Cedar county, and settled on a piece of land.

During their residence in Iowa eight children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. Of the six children remaining when they came to Nebraska, one boy Benjamin, died in 1856. He is said to have been the first natural death in Cedar county. Another son was born to them in that year.

During these times the country was occupied by Indians and in order to stop their depredations the government called for scouts. John Wiseman, the eldest son, had already enlisted and was serving his country as a soldier.

As is well known, the population of Cedar county in 1862 did not exceed 275, and of this number fifty able bodied men enlisted in company I, second Nebraska cavalry. Henson Wiseman joined this company and at the age of 45 years, left his family alone on their

homestead and went out loyally for his country, with the understanding that sufficient soldiers would be left to guard the settlers homes. Wiseman's company was called together at Dakota City. In June of that year he obtained a furlough and returned to visit his family. Upon his leaving home again his family was very much cast down and declared they would be killed by the Indians.

About thirty days from the date of his second departure, and while he was at Crow Creek, the awful deed, which almost wiped out the Wiseman family was committed on the 23d day of July, 1863 by the Yankton and Santee Sioux Indians.

His wife was not at home at that time, but was at Yankton buying provisions for the family, or she too would have shared the same fate as the rest of the family. They killed the family for plunder as one of them was seen at Crow agency wearing Mrs. Wiseman's new shoes. His wife returned home in the evening, and as soon as she got to the door, seeing an Indian lying on the floor and blood on the door, fled around the house and there saw one boy lying on his back dead. On seeing this she was perfectly horrified, and convinced of the condition of the rest. She fled out of sight to the settlement of St. James, three miles away. The few inhabitants, now thrown into excitement, dared not go the same night to see, but going the next day found three dead and two nearly so. The youngest boy aged five years could only speak, "*The Indians scared me,*" was all he ever said. He had been stabbed under the left arm and lived three days.

The girl, fifteen years of age: the Indians had put a cartridge in her mouth, and set it afire, tearing out her teeth, then passing an arrow into her body and out at the top of each hip She lived five days after but never spoke word.

The other three were dead. One boy eight years old, was found outdoors shot through with a ball and three buck shorts. The rest were in the house. The next boy aged thirteen was stabbed twice in the left side. The oldest boy, aged seventeen, had his head and arms all broken and mashed. His gun, clutched in his hands, gave evidence of a hand to hand fight, and was empty. There were four guns in the house. Two the Indians took and two they left.

Although letters were written to Mr. Wiseman every week, he did not receive word of the butchery of his family for some time after its occurrence. When the report reached him he was guarding horses two miles from camp. At daylight he counted his horse and started on the long trip--200 miles--without anything to eat. Riding night and day, he reached Fort Randall, half the distance, before getting food. Finally reaching St. James, he found his wife gone to Sioux City, and after resting a few days, he started in search of her. He met her the 28th of August, and together, grief stricken, they returned to St. James.

Without home or money, they had to face the hardships of the times, and bear as best they could the terrible sorrow which oppressed them. With his wife ill in health from her terrible sorrow which oppressed them. With his wife ill in health from the terrible experiences, they spent a year in the east with friends, where she could feel safe and have rest. Returning to Cedar county, they proceeded to build their home.

Mr. Wiseman made many efforts to secure redress from the government for his losses, but without success.

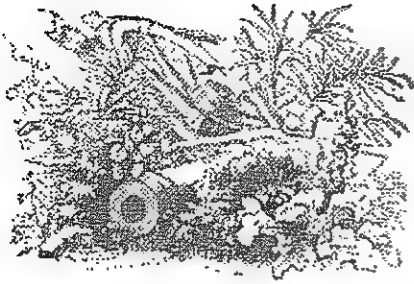
It is an impression general among the older settlers that Mr. Wiseman caused many Indians to bite the dust in return for what they had done for him. In fact, many were eye witnesses to some of these occurrences. How many Indians were victims of his rifle will never be known.

His death removes the oldest of the pioneers of this section and closes a life that was active and that suffered great misfortune. His wife died about ten years ago.

His only surviving relatives are two children, Mrs. Christian Lawson, and John Wiseman.

To Be Continued

Sunday Breakfast - January 1891
 Fresh fruit, sago, buckwheat cakes and maple syrup, sausage cakes,
 fried apples and coffee.



Editor's Note: The following letter was found in Roy Bird Cook's Collection, Colson Hall, WVU, Morgantown, WV in the Hays family papers. It was written to Mary Jackson Hays, one of the twin daughters of David and Juliet Norris Jackson. Cook's comment: "one long page - fine penmanship!" submitted by Linda B. Meyers

Camp Chase, Ohio, August 1, 1862
Prison No. 1, Mess No. 14.

Dear Cousin,

I received your kind favor of the 30th of July on the 4th inst. and was pleased to learn of the health of my friends and in particular of my relations. I am frank to own that I am still a little clanish and feel a deep interest in the Jackson family not that I believe them better than anybody else but equal to any family in Virginia in point of intellect and in real Virginia hospitality. I often think of the scenes of my childhood and the school boy days of E. E. Jackson, Madison, John, Return, Edward and Andrew E. J. Jackson, Pitt, Mary and Nancy, and Warren, Thomas and Laura Jackson, and Margaret, one half of whom have gone to that undiscovered country from whence no traveller ever returned. I hope that they are all better off than we who yet live. If I could be so I should like to live those days over again but it cannot be so and I shall not repine as my policy has always been to take the world as I find it and hope for the better trusting in Divine Providence. I am truly gratified to learn that cousin David J. Hays and family are well and are living in peace on a farm the easiest and most independent way that a man can live. Where is Thomas Jackson that you raised? Mary I should like very much to have the pleasure of calling upon you this evening and taking tea, and have a long conversation with you on the subject of the present unnatural war but as I am deprived of this pleasure I shall refrain from giving any opinion as to the final result or length of time it will continue. The seven days fighting before Richmond was perhaps the bloodiest, although I shall not be surprised to hear of another near the same place, more bloody than the first. Napoleon's opinion was the Providence was upon the side of the heaviest artillery. some of the prisoners of war here are anxious to be exchanged and take chances again for weal or woe. I am messed with sixteen pleasant gentlemen, two from Texas, one from Louisiana, one from Maryland, the residue from Virginia, the best state of all or at least the dearest to me. If I shall be fortunate enough to be liberated I certainly will call and see you. Remember me to all my friends. Write to me and give me all the news as a letter from you will afford me much pleasure at any time.

Your friend and cousin
Peregrine Hays

Mrs. Mary J. Hays

Bonavan Hiner Bond

Bonavan Hiner Bond, WVU professor emeritus of journalism and the first executive director of the WVU Foundation, died Monday, June 12, 1995, at Ruby Memorial Hospital. He was 74.

Bond, who lived on Longdon Ave. will be remembered a great teacher and student of history by many at WVU.

"He knew as much about the history of journalism and particularly the history of journalism in WV as anyone living," said Paul Atkins, a former student and colleague in the Perly Isaac Reed School of Journalism. *"I think the university and West Virginia have had a great loss with his death. He was a wonderful teacher, great historian of Appalachia and a dear friend."*

Along with his fondness for Appalachian history, Bond took an interest in his Scottish heritage. He edited the *Scottish American* newspaper for 10 years after retiring from WVU in 1983 and edited numerous books and articles about the subject for Scot-Press, a publishing company owned by his son-in-law, Dr. W. Reynolds McLeod.

"His greatest love was WVU and West Virginia, particularly people, words and literature were his strong suits," said McLeod.

Bond was born Feb. 9, 1921, in Mount Claire, the only son of the late Clare E. and Jo Hiner Bond.

He graduated from WVU in 1942 with a bachelor's degree in journalism and in 1946 with a master's degree in history. He was a member of Mountain, the ranking honorary at WVU. He served in the Pacific during WW2.

In 1946 he joined the journalism faculty at WVU. In 1959, he was named the first director of development and served as executive director of the WVU Foundation until 1975, when he returned to teaching, specializing in courses in 18th century journalism and Foundation management. He retired in 1983 with the rank of professor emeritus.

He was a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity and was its national president 1960-62. He served for many years as a member of the fraternity's Foundation Board of Directors. He was a member of the Order of Vandalia, WVU's highest award, and of the XX Club of Morgantown. In 1980, he was named WUV's Most Loyal Mountaineer. He was a member of the Wesley United Methodist Church. He was the author of numerous articles and books, particularly in WV history.

He is survived by his wife of 49 years, Helen Dent Bond, and a daughter and son-in-law, Vicki Bond McLeod and W. Reynolds McLeod.

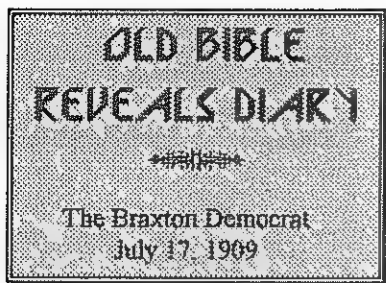
A memorial service was held on Monday June 19 in the Wesley UM Church. Entombment was at the Beverly Hills Memorial Garden.

BURKHAMMER

My great grandmother Amanda Mae Burkhammer b. 11 Feb. 1897 Lewis Co., WV, d/o George A. & Ollie Grace (Linger) Burkhamer m. Cecil Clarence Collins, s/o 20 Oct. 1916 Akron, OH; d. 26 Jan. 1989 Lewis Co. Cecil parents: Luther A. and Florinda (Messenger) Collins.

George A. b. 10 Mar. 1876 Lewis Co. s/o Joseph & Nancy Elizabeth (Edmonds) Ellis Burkhammer m. Ollie Grace Linger, d/o David H. & Virginia M. (Ellis) Linger 31 Mar. 1896 Lewis Co. d. 16 Aug. 1955 Lewis Co.

Joseph Burkhammer b. 1805 s/o Leonard & Katherine Burkhammer m. Elizabeth Fisher 22 Apr. 1832 Lewis d. 9 Mar. 1875 Gilmer Co. Elizabeth parents: Michael & Anna (Butcher) Fisher m. 1803 Pendleton Co. Leonard Burkhammer's will is rec. Lewis Co. listing all his children. Cannot locate his marriage certificate to Katherine. Submitted by: Debbie Malec, PO Box 167, Waterford, OH 45786



**AN INTERESTING DIARY CONCERNING
A TRIP TO INDIANAPOLIS IN THE YEAR
1856 FOUND IN OLD FAMILY BIBLE
BELONGING TO COL. ASA SQUIRES**

The following paper, written by Col. Asa Squires, was handed to Mrs. Sarah E. Hefner by E. W. Squires. It was found in the old family Bible of Col. Asa Squires, said Bible having been willed to E. W. Squires by Mrs. Sarah Squires, wife of the late Thomas H. Squires.

The diary gives the data of a visit made by Col. Squires, accompanied by his wife, Sarah C. Squires, and granddaughter, Sarah E. Squires, (now Hefner), in the year 1856, and is as follows:

On Tuesday, the 29th of April, 1856, we - Asa Squires, Sarah C. Squires and Sarah C. Shaver --left home for Indiana. On Wednesday, 30th, rested in Weston. Thursday, May 1st, took dinner in Clarksburg. Got to Fetterman that night. Took the cars Friday morning, May the 2nd. Arrived in Wheeling by 11 o'clock. Took dinner and supper at the Sprigg House. That night at 12 o'clock went aboard the Crystal Palace Steamer (one of the line boats). Saturday at 11 o'clock got to Pomeroy, county seat of Meigs county, Ohio. Stayed all night. May the 4th, on Sunday morning hired a team and drove 13 miles. Got to Metcalf's for dinner. Thursday, May the 8th, left Metcalf's. Went back to Pomeroy. Got on the Cincinnati steam line boat about 3 o'clock in the evening. Got to Cincinnati May the 9th, about sundown and after supper was to the Spencer House. In the morning Saturday, May the 10th, 6 o'clock took the cars. By 11 o'clock we landed in Indianapolis. At 2 o'clock in the evening took Belfontaine train cars to Lanesville Station, Lawrence P.O., 2 miles from Newhouse's. Stayed there about 2 hours when Newhouse came with team after us. Got back to Newhouse's and took supper before sun-down. Traveled that day a distance of about 140 miles and lay

by about 5 hours. The 8 miles from Indianapolis to Lanesville Station was run in 10 minutes. Sunday, May the 11th, was at Newhouse's. Tuesday, May the 13th, went to Indianapolis to General Conference. Stayed a few days and back to Newhouse's. May the 20th went back to General Conference and returned to Newhouse's same day. May 27th, left New house's for home. May 28, Wednesday evening, 2 o'clock train left Indianapolis. Took the River train, crossed the bridge at the mouth of Big Miami at Newport. Got to Cincinnati about sun-down. Left the cars and got on board the Fanny Fern packet boat. Started up the river before dark. Got up to Wheeling, Va., Sunday morning, June the 1st., about 5 o'clock. Took our breakfast on the boat, then went to the Sprigg House. Took dinner. At 5 o'clock in the evening, took the express cars for Fairmont, Va. Got there a little before dark. Took supper and breakfast at J. Burns' and from there to Tichnel's Monday morning. Stayed there until Saturday morning, June the 7th, then left in a carriage for Buckhannon. Stayed that night at Judge Duncan's. Got to Buckhannon at 11 o'clock Sunday morning and went to Daniel Carper's. Stayed there until Monday morning, June 16th. During which time we attended the Northern Methodist Annual Conference then in Session at Buckhannon. Monday, June the 16th, took dinner at Major Bland's in Weston. That night stayed at Crawford's. Next day, June the 17th took dinner at home (Salt Lick Bridge). Off a visit of 50 days.

We left home the 29th of April, getting back on June the 17, 1856.

(Col) Asa Squires

**SLAVERY MAIN TOPIC OF DISCUSSION
AT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN
1856**

INDIANAPOLIS GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE NORTHERN CHURCH

The 1856 General Conference and Slavery

The History of American Methodism, in three volumes, Vol. II, New York, NY: Abington

Press, 1964, pp. 196-199

submitted by Michael Elliott, Akron, OH

After occupying a subordinate position in 1852, slavery was again the major matter of debate at the Indianapolis General Conference of the Northern Church. Should slaveholders be permitted to remain members in good standing with the Methodist Episcopal Church? What action, if any, ought the General Conference to take, and what were its constitutional powers? These were the issues as the slavery debate resumed.

Charles Elliott's massive, exhaustive, and highly partisan examination of the documents and opinions involved in the "Great Secession" had been published the year before. Antislavery feeling was continuing to spread in the Northern states and abolitionism beginning to be regarded as more than merely fanatical radicalism. Conflicting pressures in the border states were reaching new heights. Against this tide, the bishops urged moderation. The Episcopal Address reported that resolutions originating in the Troy, Erie, North Ohio, and Wisconsin Conferences asking for a change in the General Rule on slavery had been laid before the Annual Conference without receiving any constitutional majority. Under the circumstances, the bishops doubted that "in view of the restricted powers of a delegated General Conference, any measure equivalent to a change in the General Rules can be constitutionally adopted without the concurrence of the annual conferences." Further, they thought that the existence of Methodist Episcopal Church conferences and churches within slaveholding territory "does not tend to extend or perpetuate slavery" because of the general attitude of the church and the statements in the *Discipline*.

Despite the minimization of the issue and its difficulties by the bishops, the General Conference was deluged with petitions and memorials on the slavery question -- on both sides! Some asked for action to eliminate slaveholding; others requested that there be no change in the rules.

To some extent, the alignment of opinion on the slavery issue dominated the General Conference. At one point a member objected to any attempt to elect officers and editors for the coming quadrennium until the vote on the report on slavery could be taken. He wanted to see where each man stood. The slavery question also contributed to an alignment which strengthened the power of those whom Hiram Mattison called the "brakeman". These were the men who, on every issue, whether it was African episcopacy, slavery, presiding elderships, or the length of time a preacher could be assigned to a charge, invoked constitutionality, anti-congregationalism, and old-time Methodism to resist any change.

On the slavery issue the brakemen won for the moment, and the General Conference took no action. But the subject was debated ably and at great length. As George Peck said, "The discussion this time was long and spirited. Miner Raymond of the New England Conference, chairman of the Committee on Slavery, and John A Collins, chairman of the minority members who presented a counterreport, were key figures. Hiram Mattison, Abel Stevens, George R. Crooks, John Dempster, Samuel Y. Monroe, Edward Thomson, Israel Chamberlayne, and John McClintock were principal speakers.

The report of the Committee on Slavery was read on May 21. It pointed out the inconsistencies involved in attempting to distinguish between mercenary slaveholding and benevolent, concluded that the time had come when it was the duty of the church to revise its statutes so as to express its real sentiments, and offered a series of resolutions. It recommended that the Annual Conferences amend the General Rule on Slavery so as to read: *"the buying, selling, or*

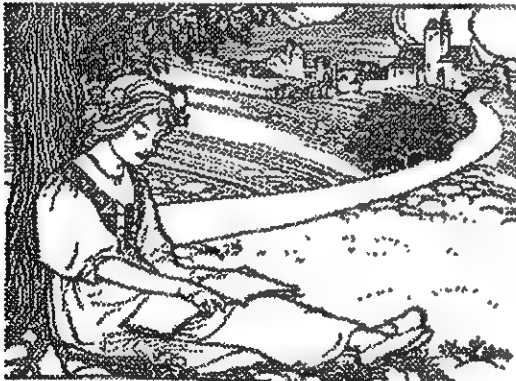
holding a human being as property"; that the *Discipline* be further amended to state that, because no man has a moral right to hold a fellow being as property, no slaveholder should be eligible to membership in the church hereafter, where emancipation could be effected without injury to the slave; and that the preacher in charge should assume the responsibility for prudently enforcing the rules and for calling together committees to investigate cases of slaveholding and to determine when slaves should be freed.

The following day the minority report held that the proposed change was unconstitutional; that the change was unnecessary because the *Discipline* and the church are clearly understood to be opposed to slavery; and, perhaps most important, that *any increased stringency of the Discipline on the subject of Slavery, will greatly weaken, if not destroy our church in the slaveholding States, and along the border.*"

Once again constitutionality and expediency were opposed to any change. George Peck and other supported the minority position because *'our Church on the border was suffering fearfully in the collisions of the North and the South...Extreme measures on the part of the Conference would be fatal to them.*

Representatives from Baltimore, *Western Virginia*, and Missouri deplored a move which would make ownership of a slave a bar to membership in the church.

In the end, as Matlack's study emphasized, action was averted by a vote in which the majority refused to suspend the order of the day in order to take further action on the subject of slavery. Previously, however, a large majority had expressed themselves as favoring the prohibition of all slaveholding, provided there was a concurring vote of the Annual Conferences, the prohibition to be effected by a change in the General Rule. The failure of the conference to act was the result of a coalition of the conservatives (96 votes) and the constitutional abolitionists (31 votes) against the radical abolitionists (91 votes), a coalition which threw the balance in favor of postponing further action.



Schoolmates Remembered

submitted by Patsy Garrett Dawson
Celina, Ohio 45822

I have an autograph book that was given to Hattie Cummins by her youngest sister "Maggie" Margaret Susan Cummins (my grandmother) as a Christmas gift in 1893. Those signing it were friends, schoolmates and relatives from Lost Creek, Harrison County, Strouds, Webster County and Dayton, WV. Alphabetic lists of names from this book are: Effie

Atkins, schoolmate; Nellie & Amy Bassel, Lost Creek, J. A. Cummins (father James Austin); Loretta & Maggie Cummins, sisters; Edie Dawson, cousin, Dayton, WV; Leah Davis, Lost Creek; Vernia Davis, Calora H., schoolmate; Erla/Erle Kennedy, schoolmate, Lost Creek; Nevada Lewis; Strata Lewis; Cora Lister, friend; Anna Mitter, friend; Laura Rader, Lost Creek; Rose Sheets, cousin; Mary Smith, friend; Lelia S.; Chas. VanHorn, friend, Lost Creek; Harvey O. VanHorn, friend, Lost Creek; A. L. Wetzel, Lost Creek; May Young, cousin, Strouds, Webster Co., WV.

Some of the names are faded and are copied as closely as possible from the original. I don't know how the Cummins, Dawson, Sheets and Youngs are related. They were close friends of the family of their father's first wife (deceased) Virginia Curry and the cousins may have been from that family.

IF YOU CAN HELP ME WITH ANY INFORMATION AS TO WHOM THE PEOPLE WERE, THE NAME AND LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL, ANYTHING WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

A photocopy of the autograph book has been donated to HCPD

**The Rev. Mark
Hersman
of Lewis and Roane
Counties**

submitted by Linda Meyers



Rev. Mark Hersman

Mark Hersman was born 2 June 1822 in Berlin, Lewis county, (W)V, to Mark Sr. and Mary "Polly" (Keiger) Hersman. On Thursday 6 Apr. 1843 in Lewis Co. he married Margaret Ann Morrison, the s/o William and Mary "Polly" Brake Morrison. Her mother was the d/o John and Katherine (Shook) Brake who made their home in nearby Harrison County. Ten children were born to Mark and Margaret Ann. (see chart at end)

Mark was a minister of the Methodist Protestant Faith. He received his early religious training from the pioneer Methodist Protestants of the historic old Hackers Creek circuit¹⁶ and was noted for his rigid support of morals, and his great will power.¹⁷ Once forming his opinion on a subject he seldom changed his mind, unless overwhelming testimony proved he was in error. On the 16th day of November 1852 Mark, his father, and his family left Lewis County for Roane Co. The move took seven days and cost \$20.20.

To father, Mark Hersman senior	-----	\$10.00
To Jackson for wagon	-----	3.00
To board and lodging	-----	5.50
Father expenses back home	-----	1.70
		<u>\$20.20</u> ¹⁸

In 1856 Mark purchased from A. B. Aplin, 254 acres of forest land on Missouri fork (right fork) of Spring creek, located about 3 miles above Spencer. Here he built his home and raised his family.

"Like nearly all of the Lewis County Methodist Protestants who move to other counties, Brother Hersman brought his church along with him, and as soon as he had established his home, he, like David, 'would build a house unto the Lord'."¹⁹

Rev. Hersman named his church "Hebron". He and Margaret Ann were among its eight charter members. It was regarded as one of the stronger rural churches of the conference. *"Many notable revivals have been held in this temple of God and hundreds have been born into the kingdom at its consecrated altar. And, many worthy dead sleep in its quiet cemetery behind the church."*²⁰ Mark was a member of the M.P. conference and was pastor of the Lumberport circuit, known as the Burnsville charge.

Mark and Margaret Ann both died in 1908, she on 2nd of Feb. and he, eight months later, on 19th of Oct. They rest in the Hebron Church Cemetery, Roane Co., WV.

¹⁶Barnes, Rev. I. A. , *History of Methodist Protestant Church in West Virginia*, Baltimore, MD: The Stockton Press, p. 456. (Hereafter: Barnes)

¹⁷Bishop, William H. , *History of Roane County From The Time of Its Exploration to A. D. 1927*, p. 288.

¹⁸Barnes, p.457.

¹⁹Ibid:

²⁰Ibid

REV. MARK HERSMAN JR.

b. 2 Jun. 1822 Berlin, Lewis Co., (W)V
 d. 19 Oct. 1908 nr Spencer, Roane Co., WV
 bur: Hebron Church Cem, nr. Spencer, WV
 father: Mark Hersman
 mother: Mary Brake

MARGARET ANN MORRISON

b. 17 Jul. 1820 Berlin, Lewis Co., (W)V
 d. 2 Feb. 1908 nr Spencer, Roane Co., (W)V
 bur. same
 father: William Morrison
 mother: Polly Keiger

bond date: 3 April 1843; bondsman William Morrison/Mark Hersman. Lewis Co. Bk.5/167
 married: 6 April 1843 by Rev. Alexander Morrison, uncle of Margaret. Lewis Co. Bk.5//201

CHILDREN:

Mary Elizabeth Hersman

b. 26 Dec. 1843 pr. Lewis Co., (W)V
 d. 18 Feb. 1925 pension record and Bible

Ellis Davis

m. 27 Oct. 1867 Roane Co., WV
 s/o Wm. H. and Marinda Davis

Ellis Davis enlisted 10 Feb. 1862 Co. F 11th W.Va Vol. Inf.: wounded in both hands, lost 2 fingers, 4 Aug. 1864, Battle of New Creek, now Keyser, WV. Mustered out 29 Jun. 1865. He was a farmer at Spring Creek, Roane Co., WV and died of TB contacted during the Civil War.²¹

William McKindree Hersman

b. 13 Jan 1846 pr. Lewis Co., (W)V
 d. 4 Mar 1907

Hester Ann Linger

m. 11/12 Apr. 1874 Roane Co., WV
 d/o N. B. and Sarah Linger

John Marshall Hersman

b. 22 Apr. 1848 pr. Lewis Co., (W)V
 d. Oct. 1913

Susan Waggoner/Wagoner

m.

Margaret Ann Hersman

b. 26 Jan 1856 Roane Co., WV
 d. Mar. 1941

Henry Clay Camp

m. 16 Dec. 1874 Roane Co., WV
 s/o William/Eliza

Alexander Morrison Hersman

b.22 Aug. 1858 Roane Co., WV
 d. 03 Jun. 1940

1. Elizabeth Ann Stalnaker

m. 25 Dec. 1879

2. Allie Rowl

m. 4/12 Apr. 1903

Alexander was a M. P. minister, and served four terms 1915-1931 in the WV State House of Delegates.

Marsella/Marcela Hersman

b. 20 Aug. 1861
 d. 21 Jun. 1912

Johnson P. Bartlett

m. 14 May 1884

She and her husband and eldest son died the same year. J.P. ran a cold storage bus in Cleveland, TN.

E. J. Hersman

b. 28 Mar 1863
 d. 16 Jul 1965

died infant

Morrison Cemetery, Lewis County, WV
 grave 64

²¹ Hashman, Col. C. C. & Marvournee, *The Harshman, Hashman, Hershman, Hersman Family A History and Genealogy, VII*, revised edition of *The Harshman Family, 1932*, Berkeley, CA: 1976, p. 644

J. B. Morrison Hersman
 b. 5 Feb. 1867
 d. 12 Mar 1867

died infancy

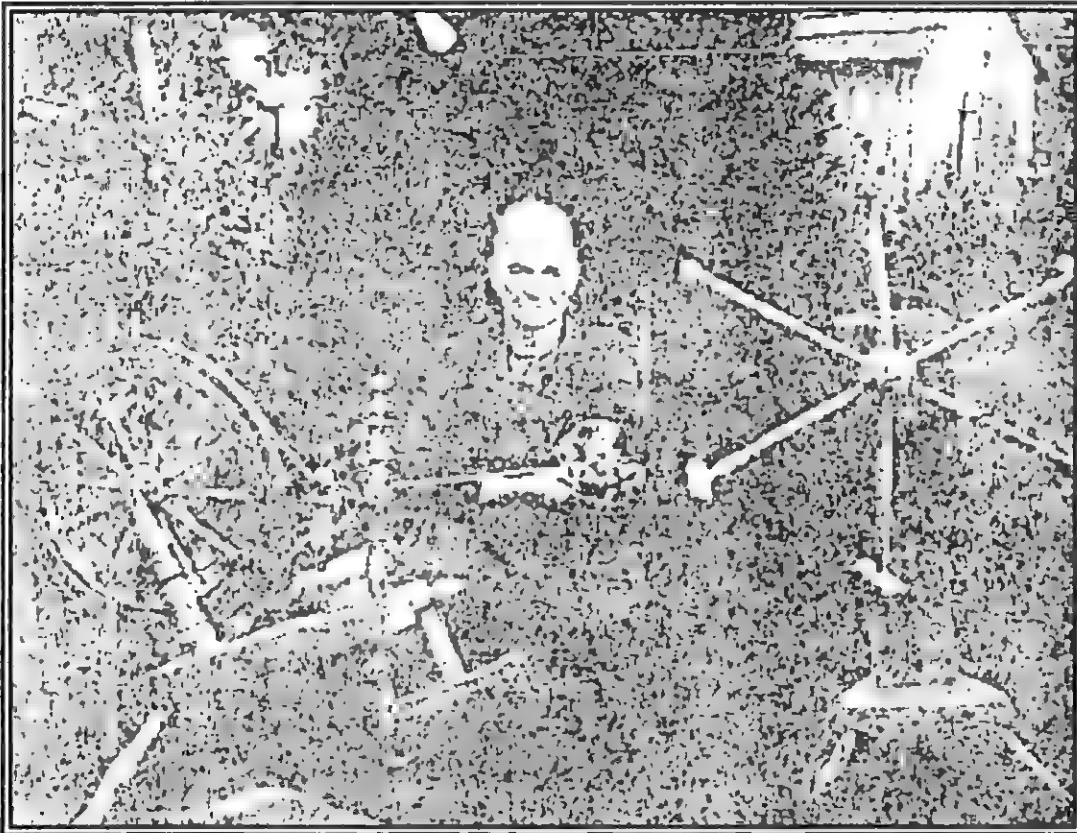
Gilbert Newton Hersman
 b. 31 Mar 1853
 d. 24 Oct. 1924

1. **Susanna Caroline Leggett**
 m. 1 Apr. 1877 Roane Co., WV

2. **Roberta "Birdie" Burke**
 m. 6 Dec. 1891

Jacob Nester Hersman
 b. 24 Sep. 1850 Spencer, Roane Co., WV
 d. 14 Feb. 1939 Spencer, Roane Co., WV

Clara Ellen Camp
 m. 16 Mar 1871
 s/o William/Eliza Camp



Mary Elizabeth Hersman Davis
 d/o Mark and Margaret Morrison Hersman, w/o Ellis Davis,
 poses at her wheel and reel. She hand cards handing from wheel bench.

History of Roane County, p. 282

The Charleston Daily Mail & Charleston Gazette are now indexed. They are available through the WV Library Commission Dataline Network. see page 16 for more information.

THE ESCAPE FROM FRANCE

submitted by Howard Bonnett, Lake Forest, IL

The Bonnet Family



On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in France in 1686, persecution of the Protestants in France was renewed and caused thousand of them to flee to neighboring countries. The same basic story of the flight of a Bonnet family appears in the literature with respect to multiple Bonnet families at came to America.

Daniel Bonnet, son of Louis Bonnet, his wife and two children were living in the Parish of Torigny in the province of Poitou in the west side of France. They loaded their donkey with two baskets, each containing one of their children (unnamed) and covered them with vegetables and with his wife leading the donkey, they set out for the coast some 45 miles away. They cautioned their children to make no sounds whatever might happen. They had not gone far when a French trooper accosted them and asked them where they were going to which they replied that they were taking vegetables to market. The trooper said he would test the vegetables for tenderness, so he thrust his sword into one of the baskets and rode away saying, "Bon voyage, mes Amis". When the trooper was out of sight, they opened the cover of the basket and found the boy had been stabbed, one version saying in the thigh, another in the leg. Without further incident, the family reached the coast.

Daniel Bonnett and his wife, Jeanne Coutturier, were members of the French church in Bristol, England, from 1690 to 1700. Three children were born there, Pierre born 2 June 1693; Daniel born 19 January 1695; and Marie born 9 May 1697.

When the family left for America in 1700, the Mayor of Bristol gave them a certificate in which he mentions Daniel Bonnett, his wife and four children. This family settled at New Rochelle, NY. If the story is true, it is puzzling that Daniel and Jeanne left France with two children, three are born in Bristol -- and they leave Bristol with four children.

This story appeared in:

1. *History of the County of Westchester, NY*, by Robert Bolton, Rev. Edition, Vol. 1:595-6.
2. *Huguenot Emigration to America*, Baird, Genealogical Publg Co., Baltimore, 1966.

Regardless of the story, the Daniel Bonnet family is documented as to Bristol, Eng., their arrival in America in 1700 and subsequent data at New Rochelle.

* * *

The same basic story, but with *important differences* is in: *Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography*, by Godcharles, Lewis Historical Pub. Co. NY, 1934.

The Bonnet family was of noble birth.

They were Huguenots, and fled from France when the Edict of Nantes was revoked in 1686.
 Louis Bonnet was born in 1630.
 Daniel, s/o Louis, b. 1655, wife was Jeanne Coliver.
 They had two children, one was Jean Jacques, the hero of the escape story, who was 5 years old.
 The family escaped first to Holland, then to Switzerland.

In 1733 Jean Jacques and his wife Marie came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania, settled at Paoli, Chester Co. They had a son, John, born 1728, who lived on Old Forbes Road. John married 1) 1751, Mary Bickley, 2) Dorothy. John's will was dated 30 April 1793, recorded Bedford Co. Children: Jacob, John, Isaac, Elizabeth, Rosanna.

The Godcharles version has some holes in it. It ties together the Bonnet family of Paoli with the Bonnet family of Bedford County, Penna., which is incorrect. Also, His Jean Jacques was 52 years of age in 1733.

The Bonnet Family of Jacques and Marie Bonnet, both age 32, name was Jacques, as used in the church records at Friedrichstal, the arrival records in Philadelphia, and the *History of Friedrichstal*. Jacques and Marie arrived at Philadelphia with two living children, a daughter Margaret, and a son, Johan Simon born in 1733. I have not noted a Jean Jacques Bonnet as an immigrant in 1733 in any of the passenger lists I have seen. The give names "Jean Jacques", however, are names used by Swiss Bonnet families; the 1984 edition of the IGI has two marriages of Jean Jacques Bonnet at Geneva; one in 1676 and one in 1771.

The Bonnet family of Bedford County Pennsylvania comes from Jean Bonnet, age 22, who arrived in 1753 at Philadelphia aboard the ship *Patience*. He came from the Klein - and Grossvillars parish in Wurtemberg, Ger. His marriage is recorded in Penna. Arch. Series VI Vol 6: "*Johannes Bonnet, s/o Johannes Bonnet, dec. married Margaretha Dorothea Bickley, 22 April 1755, d/o Ulrich Bickley.*"

John's will was dated 30 April 1793, recorded in Bedford Co. PA., and names the children as given by Godcharles, except for Rosann, which should be Rosina.

The Bedford Family

Bonnet, John	b. 1731 md Margaretha Dorothea Bickley
" Rosina	b. 1757 md Peter Ankeny
" John	b. 1761 md Margaret Marchand
" Jacob	b. 1768 md Anna Ewalt
" Isaac	b. 1770 md Elizabeth Buzzard
" Elizabeth	b. 1775 md John Ewalt, Jr.

* * * * *

South Carolina Bonnet Families

The earliest Bonnet found in South Carolina is Jacob Bonnet, who is listed as a lot owner in Beaufort in 1751. Apparently he died about 1758.

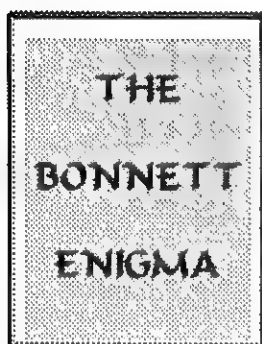
In 1764, William Bonnet is listed in a group of arriving German refugees. He appears also in two actions taken by the Colonial Council; 1) the allocation of 5 l's in relief to the refugees, and 2) the grant of 100 acres of land. In the 1790 Census, a William Bonnet is listed with a large family:

1 male over 16
 4 males under 16
 10 females

I do not know the names of the members of this family. One of them may be John, born ca 1783, who md Martha Jane Tinsley. A considerable amount of material has been collected on some of his children's families. One of John's children, known in Alabama as Joseph Benjamin Bonnett is the ancestor of Bonnet families in Alabama in Coosa County and around Montgomery and Birmingham.

There are concentrations of Bonnet-t-e families, possibly related, in several So. Car. counties and in Bullock Co., GA.

Another South Carolina Bonnet is Jacob, born about 1783, who md Rachel Anne Baltzegar and had three children; Shadrack Daniel Baltzegar Bonnet, born ca 1815, md Martha Missouri Long; Mittie Anne Bonnet, born 1817, md 1) Robert Cannon, and 2) Mitchum; and Jacob Moss Bonnet, born 1820, unmarried. The family moved to Lowndes County Alabama, then a part of the family moved to Lee County Mississippi, and a part on to Kaufman County Texas.



What a curious title! **ENIGMA** is defined as a perplexing, baffling, or seemingly inexplicable matter.

The Bonnet and related families of the Harrison and Lewis Counties area of West Virginia can trace with comfort their line of descent to Samuel and Mary Elizabeth Bonnett. Back of Samuel, however, the story becomes murky.

Allegedly these Bonnett's are descended from Jacques and Marie Bonnet who arrived at Philadelphia 27 Aug. 1733. The story is murky because of lack of documentation. The Bonnet's were on the frontier. There were no county courthouses where vital records were kept. There were no churches or resident ministers on the frontier. Traveling ministers visited rarely, preaching to small groups in homes, and performing other ministerial services. Many kept a diary and list of baptisms and marriages they performed. Some regarded these lists as personal property. Settlers often staked a claim to land which was not recorded for years. History was oral history.

At the end of this piece are listed eight references including extracted relative material which bear on this subject. While eight references are listed, the compilers of numbers 5, 6, and 7 relied so heavily on #4, the *Recollections of Lewis Bonnett Jr.*, that together they are really one.

First some comments about the references:

Ref. 4) **RECOLLECTIONS:** Lewis Bonnett, Jr. was writing from memory about events that happened more than a century before. There are some inconsistencies in his statements. Nevertheless, Lobdel, the compiler, notes:

Page vi: "*Not only was Bonnett Lewis Wetzel's cousin, but Wetzel lived in the Bonnett house when Bonnett, 14 years younger, was growing up. Since Wetzel was entirely illiterate, and to the best of our knowledge never dictated any record of his career, the Recollections of Lewis Bonnett, Jr. are the closest thing we will ever have as the memoirs of Lewis Wetzel. But they ARE the primary material on Lewis Wetzel, by the man in whose father's house Lewis Wetzel lived and who knew Wetzel and his brothers and father.*" Unfortunately, this statement appears equally true as to the early history of the Bonnett family.

Lobdel is critical of Allman's book on Lewis Wetzel. After noting instances of adding to or embroidering the story, Lobdel concludes with the remark on page ix, "...but even though Mr. Allman was the gr-grandson of Jacob Wetzel (1765-1827), with access to family records and family memories, no unsupported statement of his can be taken on trust."

§§§§§

Some things that bother me:

- A. Lewis Bonnett, Jr. (4) does not mention the names of his grandparents, the presumed immigrants.

Allman (5) gives John Bonnett, Sr.

All three references, the Friedrichstal church record (1), the ship passenger list (2), and the *History of Friedrichstal* (3) use the name Jacques for the immigrant.

- B. The list of living children arriving in America with Jacques and Marie (Desreux) Bonnet in 1733 is inconsistent with the list of children given by Lewis Bonnett, Jr. (4), and by Allman (5).

Two living children arrived, Margaret age 8, Simon age 9 months.
Two children were born in America, Mary, 1735, and Lewis, 1737.

Lewis Bonnett, Jr., (4) stated, "my father had":

one brother, Samuel

	Catherine,	md John Sycks
three sisters	Mary	md John Wetzel
	Susannah	not married

Allman (5) lists Catherine, Mary, Lewis, Susannah, John*, and Samuel as brothers and sisters and children of John Bonnett, Sr.

**In a footnote, Allman give for John, 1735-1816. That would make John a twin to Mary for which there is no evidence. The 1816 fits John, 1785-1816, a brother of Lewis Bonnett, Jr.*

Leckey (7) writing about the same family has Susannah md to Hezikiah Stewart by whom (at age 65), she had Jesse Stewart, born in 1794, which seems highly unlikely.

Susannah died on the voyage across the Atlantic, yet a Susannah is listed in the family in these three references.

- C. Who is Samuel Bonnett?

Samuel is NOT listed in either the church record or the ship passenger list. A Johan Simon IS listed. I have nothing on this Simon.

Lewis Bonnet, Jr., state that his father had only one brother, Samuel. Ref. 4) page 1 and 92.

One can urge that Simon didn't like the name 'Simon' and chose to use Samuel. I've run into instances of name change. I know of only one other use of Simon. Simon was born in early 1733 (nine months of age 27 Aug. at arrival in Philadelphia (2); born 1 April 1733 (1), and would have been of an age consistent with what Samuel was doing; taking charge of the family ca 1753 at age 20, versus Lewis at ca age 16; married and producing children between 1755 and 1760.

Since Simon is so rare in the Bonnet family, a surprising possibly plus item is that John, brother of Lewis Bonnett, Jr., named a son "Simon".

D. Where did the family live?

From LEWIS BONNETT, Jr. *Recollections* (4):

- a) The Bonnet family was of French extraction.
- b) The Bonnet family emigrated from French Flanders.
- c) The Bonnet family settled at Peola -- "I think in Maryland"
- d) My father was born at Peola in 1737.
- e) The immigrant parents died at Peola within a few years of each other.
- f) My father had an only brother, named Samuel, who, after the death of the parents, took charge of the family, and moving to Virginia, settled on the South Branch.

On page 42, however, it is stated that the father of Lewis Bonnett, Sr. died at Peola, and Lewis Sr. took his mother, two sisters and brother to the South Branch.

Lewis Bonnett, Jr. is uncertain as to the location where the immigrant Bonnet family settled after arrival in America. Lobdel noted this and remarked on page viii:

"...one geographical point deserves discussion here, and that is the place of birth of Lewis Bonnett, Sr., which his son gives as Peola (I think in Maryland) and which Draper assumed was Paoli in Chester County Pennsylvania."

"This view seem to me somewhat dubious, if Paoli indeed has its origins in the name of the Paoli Tavern, after Pasquale Paoli, who fought for Corsican independence from Genoa from 1755 to 1768. Lewis Bonnet Sr. left his birthplace in 1753-54 never to return, and his parents had died there somewhat earlier. I suspect strongly that Peola may be an Indian name of which the first tavern keeper took advantage -- if indeed this is Paoli, Penna. In any event, Lewis Bonnett Sr. left "Peola" before Paoli began his fight for independence."

(I wrote to the Historical Society in Frederick County, MD to inquire if there had been a community named 'Peola' in the Monocacy River area. The answer was NO.) On one of our trips, we stopped in Chester County Penna. and looked for Bonnet records. We found none.

Because Lewis Bonnett, Jr., makes no mention of the family being in Maryland except for the uncertain statement "*Peola, I think in Maryland*", whereas Tracey (6) places the same family in the Monocacy valley German community for a period of perhaps 10 to 15 years, I have wondered about the movement and locations of the immigrant Bonnet family; I'm sure others have as well. Below I mention some items:

a) It was not uncommon for emigrants out of Germany to suffer such costs going down the Rhine River and at the embarkation city, that they had too little left to cover the cost of the voyage across the Atlantic. Many had to sell themselves to an American land owner for a period of years of servitude. Some emigrants were indentured before leaving the embarkation port. If Jacques fell into this category, it would not be surprising to find little data on him immediately after arrival to America.

b) Jacob Bonnet is listed for a survey of 400 acres 15 Dec 1737 in Lancaster County Penna.(8)

c) The Survey in the Monocacy valley for "Wine Garden" was dated 28 Dec 1741. A certificate was issued to Jacob Bonnet 28 May 1742, who on the same day assigned it to Martin Wetzel. (6) It was common practice for Daniel Dulany to delay issuance of a survey certificate for four to six years.

d) "Battleham" in the Monocacy settlement was surveyed for Jacob Bonnet and he received a certificate 28 May 1744. This land was enlarged from 100 acres to 250 acres and in 1753 was transferred to John Hoofman.(5)

e) The Wetzel and Bonnet families were neighbors in the Monocacy community. It is noteworthy that the land in Monocacy owned by both Martin Wetzel and Jacob Bonnet was sold ca 1753. This is also when Lewis Bonnett Sr. left home after the death of his parents (or just his father?). This could be about the time Samuel Bonnet moved the family to the Cedar Creek area in Frederick County VA where he got a land patent in 1766 and sold it in 1777. This would be the South Branch. The pension applications of Samuel's sons Lewis, Peter and Jacob state they were born in this area. Samuel later moved his family, except for his son, Henry, to the Harrison County area of Virginia which would be the Monongahela area.

From this series of events:

(i) Perhaps Jacques and Marie Bonnet were in the Philadelphia area for a time.

(ii) Perhaps the family was in the Lancaster County Penna area during the mid to latter part of the 1730's, except that Mary was born 1735 and Lewis was born in 1737 at 'Peola'(in Maryland?). (the 1737 land survey)

(iii) Perhaps the family was in the Monocacy valley (MD) from the late 1830's to the early 1750's. (Winegarden survey 1741).

(iv) Jacques and Marie died prior to 1753. (Change of ownership of 'Battleham' in the Monocacy valley.)

(v) Perhaps Samuel moved the family to the Cedar Creek area of Frederick County VA soon after 1753. Lewis, Jacob and Peter, sons of Samuel, state in their Rev. War pension applications that they were born here in the early 1760's. This would be the South Branch area.

(vi) Samuel and Mary Elizabeth sold the Cedar Creek land in 1777 and by at least 1785 (land grant) were in the Harrison County area. This is the Monogahela country. He was killed by a falling tree ca the first of December 1789 (estate inventory in early December). Mary Elizabeth married John Mack in February 1790.

§§§§§§

From this evidence, one is forced to question that the family described by Lewis Bonnett, Jr. and the Jacques/Marie Bonnet family are related families.

At this point, the ancestral family from which Samuel and Lewis Bonnett come is unknown to me, as well as the surname of his wife, Mary Elizabeth, when and where they were married.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Records of the Reformed Church at Friedrichstal, near Karlsruhe, Germany, list two families of interest, both sons of Daniel Bonnet:

Jacques Bonnet
b. 1702
md. 19 Oct. 1732

Marie Desreux
b. 1702

Children: Marguerite

b. 24 May 1725

Johan Isaac	b. 22 Feb 1727
Susanne Magdalene	b. 11 Jun 1729
Christine	b. 23 Jun 1731
Johann Martin Simon	b. 1 Apr 1733

Jean Pierre Bonnet married **Marie Dorethe Weiminan**
 b. 1705
 md. 11 Nov 1732

Children	Johann Wilhelm	b. 1733-06-23
	Jean	b. 1736-09-27
	Marie Madeline	b. 1738-09-02

2) *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, Strassburger & Hinke, reprinted by Genealogical Publ. Co., (1966).

Appendix 1, List 30A, Captain's List of passengers on ship Elizabeth to Philadelphia 27 August 1733;

Jacob Bunnet	age 32	Susanna	age 4, dead
Mary	age 32 wife	Christina	age 2, dead
Margret	age 8	John Simon	age 3/4

Vol 1:185, 186, 187, also List 48 A-C:

Johan Peter Bonnet on ship Townsend to Philadelphia 5 Oct. 1737

Yoder in *Rhineland Emigrants*, page 89 suggests, Possibly the Johan Peter Bonnet in List 48 A-C is of the Friedrichstal family as well.

3. *Geschichte Einer Hugenottengemeinde zur 250 - Jahrfeier 1699*, Oskar Hornung, (Karlsruhe: C. F. Muller 1949)

The Bonnet family is of Waldensian origin from the Sauphine

Jaque Bonnet contributed a hundredweight of tobacco for the building of the village church.

Abraham Dereux and Anne Marie Bonnet (sister to Jacques) was the first couple married in the church, on New Year's Eve 1726.

In a list of emigrants:

Jacques Bonnet, farmer, and his family emigrated in 1734 to the New Land.

Jean Bonnet, farmer, and his family emigrated in 1739 to Pennsylvania.

Jean Corbeau, farmer, and his family emigrated in 1738 to Pennsylvania.

4) *Recollections of Lewis Bonnett, Jr. (1778-1850), and the Bonnet and Wetzel Families*, Heritage Books, Inc. 1991. Edited by Jared Lobdell.

The material in this book is taken from the Draper files including letters from and an interview with Lewis Bonnett Jr. Lobdell found the material repetitive and ill organized. Hence he arranged the book in two parts. The first part is a narrative using Lewis Bonnett's words with the narrative arranged chronologically to the degree possible without tearing the words apart. The second part prints the

narrative as a) Draper took it down in longhand in 1845, b) the Bonnett-Darby letters quoted in Darby's letters to Draper (1846-1847) and , c) the four Bonnett-Draper letters (one each year 1846-1849)

Page 1. *"My father (i.e. Lewis Bonnet, Sr.) was born at a place called Peola(Paoli) – I think in Maryland. His ancestors immigrated from French Flanders, were of French extraction, settled at Peola, and there my Father was born in 1737. His parents both died there in a few years of each other. My Father had an only brother, Samuel by name, who took the charge of the family, and moving to Virginia, settled on the South Branch. Afterwards my Uncle Samuel moved to Monongahela, and there was killed by the fall of a tree."*

"...and married my mother (Elizabeth Waggoner) on the South Branch..."

Page 2. *" In the fall of 1769, my Father, John Wetzel, his brother-in-law and others left the South Branch, settled Big Wheeling Creek, from the forks up."*

Page 3. *"My birth date is 11 March 1778."*

"My Father had three sisters, John Sicks...married my Father's oldest sister, Catherine by name; Captain John Wetzel married the second sister, Mary by name; and the third one, Susannah by name, never married, lived to be an old maid, and died in Shenandoah County, VA."

Page 4. *"...The widow of John Wetzel never married and died on the farm in 1790 or 1791. She lived with her son, Jacob Wetzel, who inherited the property by purchasing the rest of the claims. The farm is situated in a large bend in the Creek and on the south side of the Creek."*

"The Wetzel children; Martin b. 1758; Christina; George; Lewis b. 1764; Jacob b. 1766; Susan; were all born on the South Branch of Cedar Creek in Shenandoah County VA; and John b. 1770 at the mouth of Dunkard Creek. Old John Wetzel was from Paoli, PA. He married Mary Bonnett (sister of Captain Lewis Bonnett), of German extraction. Married on South Branch, went to Dunkard in 1769 with Lewis Bonnett, and in 1772 explored Wheeling in the spring."

Page 42. *"Lewis Bonnett was born at Paoli. Early moved to the South Branch; married there Elizabeth Waggoner. Her father was killed there. Bonnett's father died at Paoli, and he took his mother, two sisters and brother to the South Branch."*

Page 92. *"My father (i.e. Lewis Bonnet, Sr.) was born at a place called Peola(Paoli) – I think in Maryland. His ancestors immigrated from French Flanders, were of French extraction, settled at Peola, and there my Father was born in 1737. His parents both died there in a few years of each other. My Father had an only brother, Samuel by name, who took the charge of the family, and moving to Virginia, settled on the South Branch. Afterwards my Uncle Samuel moved to Monongahela, and there was killed by the fall of a tree."*

5. *Lewis Wetzel - Indian Fighter*, 1939, by C. B. Allman, revised Edition, 1961.

Allman draws heavily on the Draper manuscripts, but he seems to have been confused.

Page 5. John Wetzel and Mary Bonnett were married in 1756 and the couple moved to Rockingham County, Virginia where they lived a few years until they moved to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Of their children, Martin was born in Rockingham County VA. and Lewis was born in Lancaster County PA.

Page 7. Footnote 12. Mary Bonnett was born in 1735, died June 1805 on Wheeling Creek in the old home place, owned by her son Jacob Wetzel and was buried in the McCreary Cemetery.

Page 9. Catherine, Mary, Lewis, Susannah, John and Samuel Bonnett were brothers and sisters, and children of John Bonnett, Sr.

Catherine Bonnett married John C. Sickes(or Sycks); Mary married Captain John Wetzel; Lewis Bonnett married Elizabeth Waggoner. Susannah Bonnett never married.

Lewis Bonnett married Elizabeth Waggoner, and had the following children; Lewis Jr. b. 1778, John, Mary, Elizabeth and Barbara.

In a footnote: John Bonnett, Jr. was born 1735, and died 2 Sept 1816. His brother Lewis Bonnett was born in 1737, died 9 March 1808.

Page 10. Lewis Bonnett, Sr. was born in Paoli, Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1737. His ancestors emigrated from French Flanders and were of French descent. They settled at Paoli, PA where his parents both died within a few years of each other. Lewis Bonnett, Sr. had one brother, Samuel Bonnett who took charge of the family after the parent's death, and moved them to the Monongahela country. In the fall of that same year, he was killed by the fall of a tree.

6. *Pioneers of Old Monocacy, 1721-1743*, by Grace L. Tracey & John Dern, Geneal. Publ. Co. 1987.

Page 208. Martin Wetzel first appeared in Maryland records on 17 June 1739 as a baptism witness.

Page 209. In 1743 Wetzel also received the patent for "Bonnett's Resolution". ...This he had enlarged in 1752 to 400 acres, and 1753 he conveyed it to Daniel Lafever.

According to family records no longer available, Martin Wetzel Jr. married Elizabeth Bonnett, Nicholas Wetzel married Elizabeth Cromerston and John Wetzel married Mary Bonnett, sister of Elizabeth.

Page 214. The name Jacques Bonet would hardly appear to be German, yet that is the spelling given by the 32 year old immigrant who arrived at Philadelphia on 27 August 1733 aboard the ship Elizabeth. He brought with him his wife, Mary, also age 32, and four children who ranged in age from 9 months to 8 years. But it was a sad arrival, for daughter Susanna and Christina had died on the way and only Margret, the eldest, and John Simon, the youngest remained alive.

Jacob Bonnett -- so the ship's Captain as well as Maryland land records ten years later spelled the name --first appeared in Maryland land records ten years later. He received from Daniel Dulaney on 28 May 1743 the certificate of survey for 'Wine Garden' which he then reassigned to Martin Wetzel. Wetzel also received in 1743 the patent for 'Bonnett's Resolution', thereby suggesting other dealings by these two men. Bonnett had his own land surveyed the following year and on the 28 May 1744 certificate for 'Battleham' noted its location "on the west bank of Hunting Creek below the fork of said creek". His parcel thus lay between present day Lewistown and Creagerstown. By 1753 the land had been resurveyed from 100-250 acres for Jacob Bonnett who assigned it to John Hoofman.

Page 215. According to family records, Jacob Bonnett was twice married. Of his children, Catharine married John Six, Mary married John Wetzel, Elizabeth married Martin Wetzel Jr., and Lewis married Elizabeth Waggoner. Most of the Bonnetts moved to Rockingham County.

7. *The Ten Mile Country and its Pioneer Descendants*, 1977, by Howard L. Leckey.

Page 441. Hezekiah Stewart was an early settler on Pursley Creek...There is evidence to indicate that he may have lived on Dunkard Creek for a time, since his wife was Susannah Bonnett. Her sister, Catharine Bonnett married Conrad Sykes, while her sister, Mary, married Captain John Wetzel father of Lewis Wetzel, the famous Indian fighter. It is known that these people were originally from

Pennsylvania, then moved to the Shenandoah, from whence they came to Dunkard Creek...Three sons are known and there may have been two daughters as indicated by the 1790 Census.

Children of Hezekiah and Susannah (Bonnett) Stewart:

1. Jacob Stewart, his wife was...Mason
2. Jesse Stewart, b. 1 Oct. 1794, md Rachel Smith Huffman

Page 675. Some time during 1764, a party of hardy pioneers left Berks County Penna. to seek new homes on the frontiers of Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, and for a time found the freedom they sought on Dunkard Creek, in what is now known as Greene County. The party consisted of the families of John Bonnett, John Wetzel, the Eberlys, Waggoners, Rosencranz and Zanes, most of them intermarried to some extent. With them was John Conrad Sykes, who had married Catharine Bonnett, a daughter of John Bonnett. Other children of John Bonnett were Mary, wife of Captain John Wetzel; Susannah, wife of Hezekiah Stewart; Lewis Bonnett who had married Elizabeth Waggoner; John and Samuel Bonnett. Most of this party soon moved on to settle near the Ohio River at Wheeling, but John Conrad and Catherine (Bonnett) Sykes and some of the Waggoners stayed on Dunkard Creek.

8. *Pennsylvania Archives 3rd Series 54;358.*

Warrantees of land in County of Lancaster, PA, 1733-1896
Jacob Bonnet 400 acres Survey 15 Dec. 1737.

§§§§§§

**Bonnet Families in America
 from
 Charlottenberg, Germany**

The Deutsche Geschlechterbuch, 60:6-64 (1928) contains a genealogy of a Bonnet family that settled at Charlottenberg, a village that was established in 1699 for refugees from the religious persecutions. Prior to that time they had been at Chambons near Montouilles, Turin District. Their earliest known ancestor was David Bonnet, who died prior to August 1670.

Hard economic time in the mid-1800's led to the emigration overseas of parts of the family which scattered widely in the New World. In the U S, Phillip Daniel came to Texas in 1745; and Johann Ludwig Bonnet came to Rimersburg, PA., about 1849.

The Phillip Daniel Bonnet family:

Phillip Daniel Bonnet	b.1800	md Anna Maria Wenig
Johann Christian	1827-1827	
Johann Carl	1828	md Elsie Klemme
Caroline Jacobine	1830	md Johann Herman Kampmann
Johann Peter	1833	md Sophie Katherine Taps
Heinrich Daniel	1835	md Marie Josephine Breitenstein
Johann Andreas	1838	md Elizabeth Anne Hamilton
Carl Heinrich	1840-1840	
Wilhelm Jacob	1849	

Johann Carl and Elsie (Klemme) Bonnet moved to California.

The Johann Ludwig Bonnet Family

Johann Ludwig Bonnet	1819	md Marie Elizabeth Borrell
Marie Elizabeth Sophie	1846	md George Philip L. Priester

Phillip Ludwig	1848	
Johann Friedrich	1850-1877	
Katherine Elizabeth	1852	
Henrich George	1855	md Emma MacCalmont
Johann Martin	1857	md Alice MacCalmont
Marie Luise	1859	md Lewis Harris
Heinrich Carl	1861-1869	
Johann Wilhelm	1866	md 1) Viola MacCalmont md 2) Catherine Priester

Cemeteries

In the land of marble and cement pillars
Lie what once was kin folk
A father, a mother [greats and grands]
The family of ancestors lives on.

The next generation inquisitively
Looks down into that hallowed Earth
Asking questions of the past.

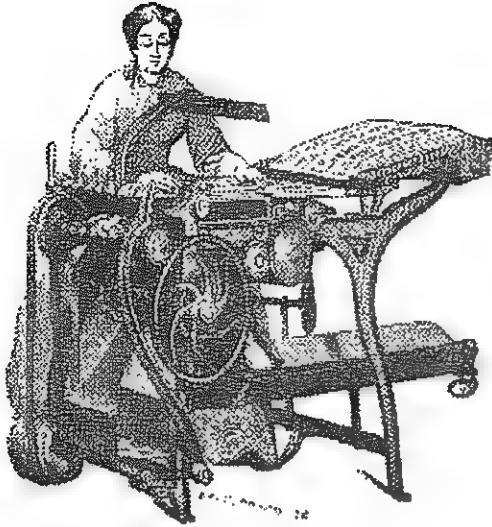
They understand and answer as the
Soul reaches out and lends an ear.

"Live on ... Carry on ...
From time zone to time zone
Generation to generation
For it is this bonding that families are."

Richard H. Kemp
Broad Run Baptist Cemetery
Jane Lew, Lewis Co., WV - June 1995

Land for the Broad Run Baptist Church & Cemetery was donated by John Brown. The church was organized in 1804. Our country was a young twenty-eight years and Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States. Lewis Co. was part of Harrison Co. Virginia. The Church of Good Hope, as it was called in the early days, met in homes until the first log building was erected in 1817. John Brown is surely buried here, although there is no record or stone bearing his name. There are several small, plain, old field stones in the cemetery and one would surmise that his, his wife's, his children and grandchildren's are among them. John Brown is the ancestor of Druzilla Brown who married Herman Maxson 1841 in Lewis Co., VA. After the Civil War, Herman and Druzilla and their family moved to Grundy Co., MO.

This poem was written on a recent visit to the ancestral homeland while researching the family history and paying respects to the ancestors buried there. *Submitted by the author's wife, Carol MAXSON Kemp, a great, great granddaughter of Druzilla Brown.*



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William A. "Bill" Marsh Remembered



HCPD and West Virginia genealogy lost a friend with the passing of William A. "Bill" Marsh on Monday, July 17, 1995, at 11:52 p.m. in Our Lady of Lourdes Regional Medical Center, Lafayette, Louisiana, after a brief illness. Mr. Marsh was born April 27, 1921, in Akron, OH, the son of the late Orville H. Marsh of Bristol, WV, and Mrs. Hazel Marie DeMoss Marsh, a former resident of Taylor County who now resides in Akron, OH. His grandparents were the late George I. and Malinda (Godfrey) Marsh of Lewis County and Henry and Ella (Church) DeMoss of Grafton.

Mr. Marsh had resided in Rayne, Louisiana for thirty years, but visited in West Virginia often to research the genealogy of his family. Between 1978 and 1994, he extracted and published the 1880 Census of West Virginia, a fourteen volume compilation of the names, ages, occupations, relationships, and county of residence of 618,457 persons who resided in the state in 1880.

His books are in all the major libraries in the United States and will be used by researchers for generations to come. In September 1994, he was given the West Virginia Pioneer Award for Genealogy and History at the state Mining Your History Conference in Charleston.

At the time of his death, Mr. Marsh had completed two volumes of the 1920 Census of West Virginia. Plans for publication of these works are uncertain at this time.

He was a charter member of the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, Jane Lew WV and a member of the West Augusta Historical Society, Parkersburg, WV, Northumberland County Genealogical Society, Heath, VA, the National Genealogical Society, Arlington, WV and the Federation of Genealogical Societies.

He was a military veteran, having served in WWII Pacific Theater and the Korean War. Military decorations include four Air Medals, an Air Force Commendation Medal, and a Presidential Unit Citation. Mr. Marsh retired as a major from the air Force in 1962 after twenty-two years of service. He served in all enlisted and warrant officer ranks. Mr. Marsh's military career as a meteorologist included duty with the famed "Hurricane Hunters."

Following retirement in 1964, Mr. Marsh moved to Rayne, Louisiana, and became a Certified Public Accountant for Rimer and Garret Construction Company. In 1986 Mr. Marsh became self-employed as a financial construction consultant.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Betty L. Evans Marsh of Rayne, Louisiana; three daughters, Laurie Williams of Campwood, Texas, Liese Kibodeaux of Egan, Louisiana, and Anita McAuley of Cedar Falls, Iowa; four sons, John R. Marsh of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Thomas W. Marsh of Madison, Wisconsin, Bruce E. Marsh of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Noel D. Marsh of Robinsville, North Carolina; his mother Mrs. Hazel Marie DeMoss of Akron, OH, sixteen grandchildren, one great grandchild, and two brothers, Robert I. Marsh of Hampton, Virginia, and Orville H. Marsh of Corpus Christi, Texas. He was preceded in death by his father, Orville H. Marsh of Bristol, West Virginia.

Bill was buried at Bluemont Cemetery, Grafton, with full military honors by the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Honor Guard, Fairborn, Ohio.

Superstition: If a child's fingernails are cut before it is a year old, it will be a thief!

WILLIAM A. MARSH PRESENTED
"THE PIONEER AWARD"

Editors Note: The following tribute appeared in "Gateway News", Volume 7, 1995, by Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD. Bill Marsh passed away July 17, 1995.

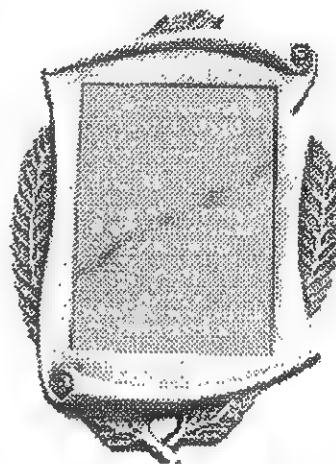
"I'm not often at a loss for words, but I was positively speechless for this. It was a total surprise."

That's the report I got from Bill Marsh, author of the now-complete, 14 volume, *1880 Census of West Virginia*. The prize was awarded on September 16, 1996, by the Hackers Creek Pioneer Descendants and the United National Bank of Weston, WV. The occasion was the first ever statewide West Virginia genealogical conference sponsored by the West Virginia Department of Archives and History at their Library Cultural Center.

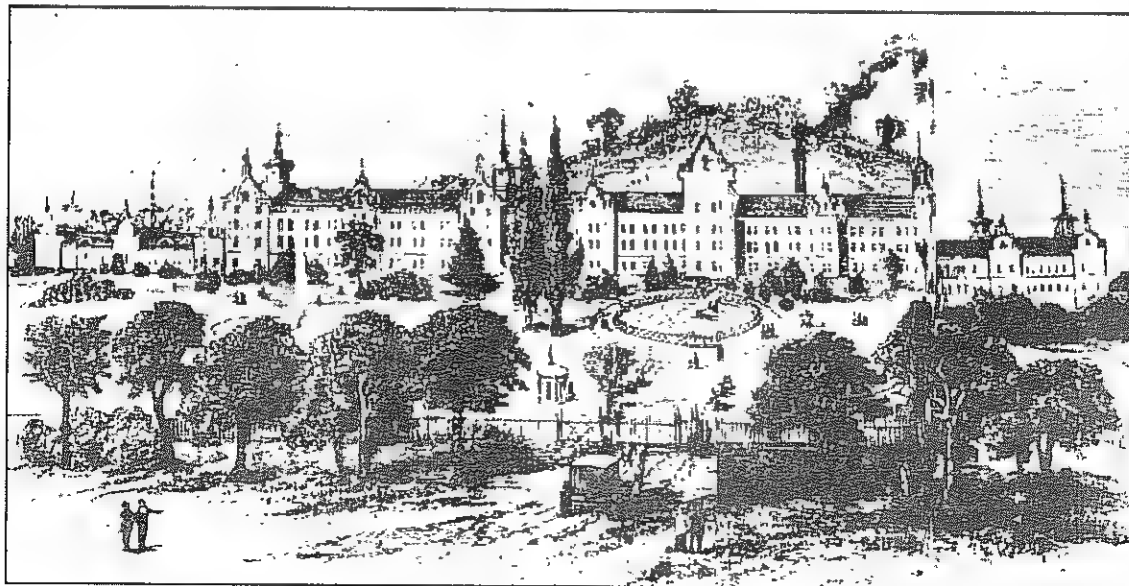
Bill started abstracting the census back in 1972, published Vol. 1. in 1979, and finished up with Vol. 14, a 157,452-name, 1200 page, every name index for the entire WV 1880 census, in 1993. Now, he's hard at work abstracting Marsh census entries, nationwide, through 1920, and, eventually, when he gets all the Marsh families untangled for future researchers, he'll start

on the genealogical study of his own Marsh family.

Hat off to you, Bill, for your good work, your tenacity, and your vision!

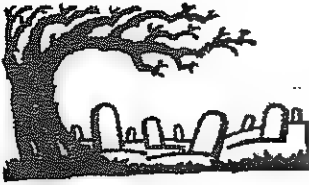


Plaque awarded to Gateway author William A. Marsh for compiling and publishing The 1880 Census of West Virginia



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE -

Sketch done by a patient - "The West Virginia Hillbilly" - April 12, 1980, pg. 13



LEWIS COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA CEMETERIES
published by HCPD - Vol. 1 -VII

Volume I

Harmony Cemetery
 McCue Town Cemetery
 Flaherty Family Cemetery
 Hardman Family Cemetery
 Jonas Smith Graveyard
 Peterson Cemetery
 Jackson's Mill/Old Indian Graveyd.
 Bush Cemetery/Graveyard
 Union Hill Church Cemetery
 Swecker Cemetery
 Louisa Jane Meth. Chapel Cem.
 Simons
 Freemansburg Church Cem.
 Post Chapel Cemetery
 New Harrison Grove Cemetery
 Alkire/Bragg Cem. (Braxton Co.)
 Cunningham Cem. (Braxton Co.)

Briar Point
 Linger Cemetery
 Hopewill Church Cemetery
 Wetzel Cemetery
 Forinash Family Cemetery
 Middle Run Cemetery
 Straight Run Cemetery
 Morrison/Old Hacker Cemetery
 Curtis/Taylor Cemetery
 Corathers Cemetery
 Miller Cemetery
 Crawford
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 Walnut Fork Cemetery
 I.O.O.F. Cemetery (Harrison Co.)
 Hardesty Cemetery (Harrison Co.)
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Beahler Family Cemetery
 Summers Family Cemetery
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 Unidentified Old Cemetery
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 Rittenhouse
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 Orig. Bethal Church Cemetery
 Casto Cemetery (Braxton Co.)

Volume II

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 Hedding Chapel Cemetery
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 Jesse Run Church Cemetery
 Rock Grove Cemetery
 Simpson Chapel Cemetery
 Cabin Run Meth. Church Cem.

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 Carder Cemetery
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 Rollyson Family Cemetery
 Fairview Cemetery
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 Jacksonville Cemetery
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 Woofter Cemetery (Leading Creek)

Friendship Cemetery
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 Detamore Cemetery
 Long Point Cemetery
 Curry Cemetery
 Mt. Morris Cemetery
 Waldeck Cemetery

Life Cemetery
 Buckhannon Run Cemetery
 Arnold Cemetery
 William L. Smith Cemetery
 Wilson Cemetery (Big Run)
 Wilson Cemetery (Ireland)
 Warner Cemetery
 Beech Grove Cemetery
 Snyder Cemetery

Volume IV

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 Cunningham Family Cemetery
 Sapp Family Cemetery
 Keith Family Cemetery
 Smith/McCray Cemetery
 Horner U. Meth. Church Cemetery
 St. Mary's Cemetery

McCutcheon Chapel Cemetery
 Anderson Family Cemetery
 Craig Family Cemetery
 Cosner Cemetery
 Lemmons Farm Cemetery
 Lewis Smith Cemetery
 Mt. Hebron U. Meth. Church Cem.
 Sarah Halterman's Grave

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 Hall Family Cemetery
 Rohrbough Family Cemetery
 Montgomery/Mick Cemetery
 Sleeth Cemetery
 Peterson Cemetery
 Norris Cemetery
 Powers Cemetery

Volume V

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 Plots to Relocated Cemeteries
 Leavitt Cemetery
 Bush/Mills Cemetery
 Corathers Cemetery
 McVaney Cemetery (Upshur Co.)
 Fall Run Cemetery (Braxton Co.)

Jenning's Run Cemetery
 St. Bridget's Cemetery
 Taylor Chapel Cemetery
 Saul Smith Farm Cemetery
 Peterson Family Cemetery
 Skinner Cemetery
 Smith Run Church Cemetery
 Pictures of Relocated Cemeteries
 Jarvis Cemetery
 Nester Cemetery
 Brownsville Cemetery
 Conrad Cemetery (Gilmer Co.)

Stewart Graveyard
 Morrison/Hull Cemetery
 Dennison Cemetery (Cap Run)
 Martin Hyre Grave
 Oldaker Cemetery
 Vandalia Cemetery Addition
 Rockford/Pletcher Cemetery
 Watson Cemetery
 King Cemetery
 Hall Cemetery
 Auburn Cem. (Ritchie Co.)
 Farnsworth Cem. (Gilmer Co.)

Volume VI

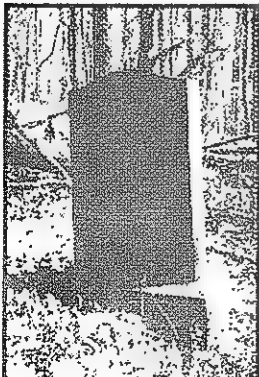
Broad Run Cemetery

Volume VII

St. Bernard's Cemetery
 Freemansburg Baptist Church Cem.
 Fisher Cemetery
 Lowther Cemetery
 Knowl's Creek Cemetery
 Felix Hall Cemetery

Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cemetery
 Chevront Cemetery
 McCann's Run Meth. Church Cem.
 Finster Cemetery
 Pleasant Hill Cemetery
 Addition: Detamore Cemetery

Straley Cemetery
 Jackson Cemetery
 Hurst Cemetery
 Pumphrey Cemetery
 Keister Cemetery

**McClain Cemetery**

Located one mile south of Walkersville on Rt. 19, a short distance past the road that goes to the covered bridge, on the bank behind the house next to the Mission Independent Church. It is in the woods on a level plot of land. There is only one marked stone in this cemetery. Many other graves are marked with filed stones, no names or dates.

Marked grave is that of William McClain, 1792-1847 Served in US Army War 1812.



1. **JIM WOOFER**, 1467 15th St. NW, Canton, OH 44703-1008 seeks the following information:

Seek info on **RALPH F. FARNSWORTH** b. 16 Dec 1889 m. **DELLA ELLEN WOOFER** 24 Jun. 1916 Troy, WV. Who were his parents?

Seek info on **SUSAN VANNOY** b. 1849, m. **CALVIN WOOFER** 1866 Alice. Who were her parents, when and where born and buried? Info on children **LAURA L.** who m. **WILLIAM G. HARVEY** and **RELLA A. WOOFER** who m. **EARL SOUTHHALL**?

Seek info on **DR. MARCUS HUGHES** who m. **SARAH JANE WOOFER**. Who were his parents and when and where born? I understand he was involved in the Civil War, any info? Any info on 5 children: **MYRA**, **PAULINE**, **ELLEN G.**, **JOHN W.** and **GEORGIA HUGHES**?

Seek info on **CLEON K. SPRINGSTON** b. Alice, WV, m. **FRANCINA WOOFER** in Alice. Who were his parents when and where born and buried? Dates on children **JOHN**, **YRTLE** and **OREN DURY SPRINGSTON**?

Seek info on **SMITH DUCKWORTH** b. 7 Nov 1870 m. **CLARA VIRGINIA WOOFER** 16 Dec. 1894 Ritchie County. Who were his parents and where bur.

Seek info on **CHARLES HUNTER** m. **EDNA ALICE WOOFER** 7 Nov. 1908 Lubeck, WV. Who were his parents and where born and bur? Any children?

Seek info on **VIRGINIA ALICE RIDDLE** who m. **FRANCIS ALVIN WOOFER** 12 Sept. 1872 Auburn area. Who were her parents and when and where born?

Seek info on **OLIVIA MAY GAINER** m. **JAMES ELLET WOOFER** 13 Apr. 1908 Glenville. Who were her parents and when and where born?

Seek info on **CHARLES L. MAXWELL** m. **ELLA FRENCH WOOFER** 7 Apr. 1891 Glenville. Who were his parents and when and where born? Any info on children: **CLARENCE M.**, **FOREST V.**, **ALBERT W.**, **LUCY**, **GILBERT F.**, **ROY C.**, **MURIEL C.**, **MILDRED**, **CHARLES BOYD**, **HAZEL**, **JAMES F.**, **PEARL** and **WOODROW W. MAXWELL**?

Seek info on **HATTIE WESTFALL** b. 17 Dec. 1884 DeKalb, WV m. **NEWTON MACCAULEY WOOFER** 29 Mar 1903. Who were her parents and where was she born?

2. **IRENE H. BOGGS**, P.O. Box 710, Richwood, WV 26261 seeks the following information:

Seeking dates of birth and death, places of birth and death and marriage record of **CHARLOTTE PIERSON**. She was the wife of **SILAS INNARD BOGGS** and the daughter of **JOSEPH** and **CHARLOTTE (McKee) PIERSON**. May have been born 1810-1820.

Seeking dates of birth and death and places of birth and death of **ROBERT DUFFIELD**. He was the son of **ROBERT** and **JANE "Jenny" (Moore) DUFFIELD**.

Seeking parents of, dates of birth and death and places of birth and death of **MARY "Polly" PRITT**. She married **ROBERT DUFFIELD** on 7 Feb. 1837. She probably was born ca 1815-1820.

Seeking information on the parents of **JOSHUA MONROE JONES SR**. Is he the son of **THOMAS** and **SARAH (Johnston) JONES**? Did they have a daughter, **PERMELIA**, who married a **McCLUNG**? Have conflicting marriage dates for **THOMAS** and **SARAH**. Have 4 Apr. 1797 between **Thomas JONES** and **Sarah JOHNSTON** and 5 Dec. 1795 between **Thomas JONES** and **SALLY JOHNSTON**. Which is the correct set of parents.

Seeking information on the parents of **REBECCA JANE NEFF**. She was the wife of **JOSHUA MONROE JONES**. Parents believed to be **JOHN** and **NANCY (?) NEFF**. Any information on this family would be greatly appreciated.

Seeking parents of, dates of birth and death, places of birth and death and date of marriage of **MARGARET ANDERSON**. She was the wife of **JAMES CLENDENIN**. May have been born 1730-1740 Greenbrier Co.?

Seeking any information on **ZACHARIAH BARNETT**. Was born ca 1765. Married **LUCY "SARAH" McCARTNEY**, 27 Dec. 1792, Bath Co., VA. Settled on the Lewis Co., area.

Seeking parents of, dates of birth and death, places of birth and death and marriage date of **JACOB BORRER** and **BARBARA JUDY**(spelling variation: **TSCHUDI**). They were the parents of **ELIZABETH BORRER** who married **JACOB RIFFLE**. They were probably born ca 1740-1750.

Seeking to correspond with anyone researching **BOWMAN/BAUMANN** in the Greenbrier, Pendleton, Shenandoah, Rockingham and Frederick Co., areas.

Seeking to correspond with anyone researching **HANS MICHAEL BUSH** who was married to **EVA (?)**. He died in Berks Co., PA 29 Jul. 1749. Descendants migrated to Central WV. early 1800's.

3. **JUDI KENYON**, 116 N. Lake St. Boyne City, MI 49712, seeks the following:

Seeking for information on **URIAH GANDEE** who married **MASSIE HUGHES**, d/o **JESSE HUGHES** and **GRACE TANNER**. I am trying to find his parents and siblings. His name was also spelled **GANDY**. Believed to have come with **JESSE HUGHES** to **TANNERS CROSSROADS**.

Seeking for birthdates of **URIAH GANDEE** and **MASSIE HUGHES** children: **GEORGE** (who did he marry?); **CYNTHIA**; **GRACE M.**; **LUCINDA**; **HARRIET**; **MARTHA**; **MARY** (d. at age 9).

Seeking information on **JOSHUA GODDARD BURGE**, b. 1857 who md. **MARY CAROINE GANDEE** b. 1860 on 17 Apr. 1878. Need info on Joshuas parents, **ELIJAH BURGE** b. 1830 who married **SARAH ANN HOWARD**. Elijahs parents were **ELIJAH BURGE** and **ELIZABETH GODDARD**. Seeking birthplaces of above and what happened to Elijah Burge's siblings.

Seeking info on the following children born to **THOMAS HUGHES** (Elias' and Jesse's father) and **M. S. BAKER**; **JOBE** born 1770; **THOMAS JR**; **JAMES** born 1756; **ANN** born 1744; **CHARLES** b. 1761; **MARTHA** born 1761.

4. According to Elizabeth Cissel Foglesong's *Means Family of America*, **TABITHA MEANS** married **THOMAS REED** in 1829 and they had no issue. I recently found **Tabitha REED** in the 1860 Morrow County, Ohio census with the following children: **JACKSON, EDWIN, WILLIAM, ELIZABETH** and **ALFRED**. Eleven-year-old **BRYANT REED** was living with **JACOB MEANS** nearby. Is anyone researching this family? At this time I can only assume she is **Tabitha Means** who married **Thomas**. **Thomas** is not in the 1860 census with her. Contact: **Connie STREET**, 325 Franklin Ave., Wapello, Iowa 52653.

5. **JAMES McPHERSON** b. ca 1768 m. ca 1795 pr. Frederick Co., VA, **ELIZABETH DAVIS**. Elizabeth d. 1871 and is buried in the Old Johnstown Church Cemetery in Harrison Co. Looking for Elizabeth's parents. Was **GEORGE DAVIS** who died in 1867, buried same cemetery her brother? Was **CATHERINE DAVIS** who married **JOSEPH ROMINE** her sister? Contact: **Linda MEYERS**, 9682 Woodgate Lane, Byron, IL 61010-9556.

6. The following queries were submitted by : **Lee Massey IVES**, 13905 Tollhouse Rd., Clovis, CA 93611

Seeking parentage of **JOHN POWERS** and wife **PRUDENCE** both born about 1740. They were the parents of **WILLIAM POWERS** born 9 Nov. 1765 in Frederick. VA.

Seeking place of birth of **WILLIAM DRUMMOND** b. ca 1756, h/o **SARAH SUTTON** and f/o **ELIZABETH DRUMMOND**.

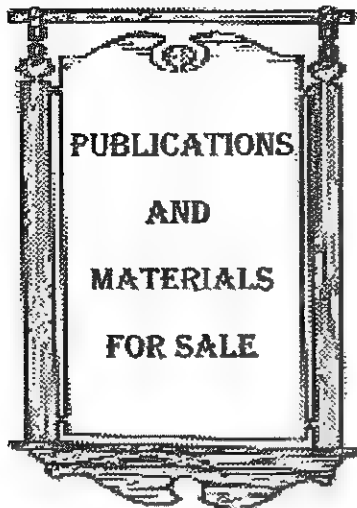
Seeking places of birth and death, dates of birth, death and marriage of **JAMES DRUMMOND** and wife **NANCY DENTON**, parents of **WILLIAM DRUMMOND** b. 1756.

Seeking any information on **SARAH SUTTON** b. 1771 w/o **WILLIAM DRUMMOND**.

7. **JOHN WAGGONER'S** son **SAMUEL** m. **NANCY GARRISON**. I have not been able to locate who her parents are. I have a copy of the bond **JOHN** signed on behalf of **GEORGE** to **NANCY**, but it doesn't mention her parents. They were m. May 15, 1840 in Lewis Co. WV. Any help would be appreciated. Contact: **Tamra Wagoner MONROE**, 5300 Grand Central Avenue, Vienna, WV 26105.

8. **JOSEPH LOWTHER** was in Harrison Co. WV tax list for 1796 and 1797. He m. **CATHERINE COBURN** in 1796. He sold land in Harrison Co. in 1800. Catherine was in Wood Co. when she signed the release. In 1802 Catherine m. **LEVI QUEEN**. I am looking for proof that **JOSEPH** had a son **ROBERT LOWTHER** who m. **NANCY LOWERY** in 1818. Also that Robert had a son **WILLIAM LOWTHER** who m. **CATHERINE CUMMINS** in 1844. Contact: **Edna COLE**, 1264 Arden Rd. Erie, PA 16504-2702.

9. I am compiling a genealogy and history of the **JOHN JACKSON JR** family. He was the s/o **JOHN** and **ELIZABETH CUMMINS JACKSON**. I am seeking information on the decendants of **JOHN JR** and his two wives, **REBECCA HADDAN**, d/o of **DAVID HADDAN** and **ELIZABETH COZAD**. Elizabeth m. #2. **WILLIAM McNULTY** and is buried in the Casad Hall Cemetery, Fairborn, OH. If you can help in any way please contact: **Nancy JACKSON**, 507 Haymond Hwy., Clarksburg, WV.



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They remained in Oh for a period after their marriage, at Stubenville, OH, long enough to give birth to a 3rd child, went on to Baltimore and the Seeger Brewery, and to Washington DC going into business with Christian Heurich. Only briefly in DC, the family went on to a brewery business at Cumberland, MD where they remained.

A sister of Paul's was in NY where her husband, Johann Zimmermann, was in the champagne business. A nephew lived at Sharon, CT in 1915 with his wife and son. A niece was found at Brooklyn, NY in the early 1900's with her chemist husband, Wilhelm Schad, and their son Fritz (Fred).

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